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PRESIDENT CHIANG RULES OUT CONTACT, COMPROMISE WITH PRC

06291445Y Taipei CNA in English 1423 GMT 29 Jul 78 OW

[Text] Taipei, 29 Jul (CNA)--President Chiang Ching-kuo Saturday [29 Jul]--reaffirmed the Republic of China's basic policy of "never establishing contact with any communist regimes," saying the dissemination of such abusive words as "Taipei-Peiping negotiation" or "Taipei-Moscow axis" is designed by those having hidden purposes to jeopardize Free China's national interests.

Speaking in his capacity as chairman of the ruling Kuomintang at the closing ceremony of a 2-day conference on the party's operations, President Chiang reiterated that:

--Our responsibilities of recovering the China mainland and reconstructing the nation will never be abandoned. Our goals are to carry out the constitutional rule, to distribute wealth equally, and to make our society free, safe, harmonious and prosperous.

--There will never be compromise between the Republic of China and the Chinese communist regime. The consistent policy of the government and the KMT is to fight against Peiping to the very end. We will never negotiate with our arch enemy--the Chinese communists.

--We will always remain in the democratic camp. Therefore, we will never establish contacts with any communist regimes. In stressing the importance of these three unchangeable policies, President Chiang said that only by sticking to these basic policies can the Republic of China stand firmly in the democratic camp and be trusted by the world. "Only when we adhere to these policies can we tide over difficulties and win final victory," the president said.

REPORT CLAIMS HUA, TENG CLASH OVER VIETNAM CONFLICT

06281515Y Hong Kong AFP in English 093 GMT 28 Jul 78 OW

[Text] Taipei, 28 Jul (AFP)--China's Chairman Hua Kuo-feng and Vice Premier Teng Hsiao-ping clashed last March over the Vietnam conflict, a Chinese nationalist intelligence report claimed. The report said the two leaders, whom it described as rivals in Peking's continuing power struggle, expressed conflicting views on the withdrawal of technical personnel from Vietnam and the reinforcement of troops on the Sino-Vietnamese border. Mr Teng favoured withdrawing technical personnel and dispatching troops from Fukien to the border with Vietnam following Vietnam's move towards the Soviet Union, the report said.

Chairman Hua, however, felt that withdrawing personnel would be contrary to internationalism and objected to the movement of troops on the grounds that it would weaken the country's defence against Taiwan, the report stated. Mr Hua also opposed a proposal by Mr Teng for a six-month crash programme to intensify military training in preparation for a possible confrontation with Vietnam. He claimed Vietnam would never dare invade China, the report added. Vice Premier Teng and Chairman Hua then rowed about the handling of problem of ethnic Chinese in Vietnam. Mr Teng wanted to accept them, hoping that a show of compassion would boost the regime's tactics among Overseas Chinese communities, but Chairman Hua objected that it would delay the modernisation of the country, the report noted.

FUKUDA ON NEED TO BAR WILD FLUCTUATIONS IN YEN RATE

OWO20339Y Tokyo KYODO in English 0324 GMT 2 Aug 78 OW

[Text] Tokyo, 2 Aug (KYODO)--Prime Minister Takeo Fukuda has emphasized the necessity for the nation's monetary authorities to closely watch moves of the yen's exchange rate in order to prevent its wild fluctuations due to speculation. Fukuda stressed the need when he met with Michiya Matsukawa, adviser to the Finance Ministry, Tuesday to exchange views on the international monetary situation and the yen's steep appreciation following the seven-nation economic summit held in Bonn last month.

Monetary authorities should be prepared to do whatever is expedient to prevent wild fluctuations of the yen's exchange rate, Fukuda told Matsukawa. In this connection, Fukuda indicated his intention to dispatch Matsukawa to Washington soon to help soothe protectionism mounting in the U.S. Congress. Matsukawa replied he also wishes to visit the U.S. capital, because protectionist trends in the United States appear "excessive" in his view. Government sources said Matsukawa's visit to Washington will most likely materialize in mid-August.

Growth Rate Policy Reiterated

OWO20433Y Tokyo KYODO in English 0351 GMT 2 Aug 78 OW

[Text] Tokyo, 2 Aug (KYODO)--Prime Minister Takeo Fukuda Wednesday reiterated his government's resolve to fulfill its international pledge to attain 7 percent economic growth during fiscal 1978.

Speaking at a meeting of the speakers of the prefectural assemblies in Tokyo, Fukuda stressed Japan would lose face with the world if it failed to keep the promise he had made at the recent economic summit in Bonn. He said his government would do its best to achieve the target and reduce Japan's huge current-account surplus.

Specific measures to carry out the commitments are to be worked out at a meeting of economic ministers on September 2, he said. If additional economic stimulation measures were needed, the government would call an extraordinary Diet session as early as possible for legislation, he added.

FOREIGN EXCHANGE RESERVES HIT RECORD HIGH IN JULY

OWO20053Y Tokyo KYODO in English 0015 GMT 2 Aug 78 OW

[Text] Tokyo, 2 Aug (KYODO)--Japan's foreign exchange reserves rose further in July to a new all-time high of \$29,366 million, the Finance Ministry announced Tuesday.

The increase was mainly due to the continuing rise in the yen's value occurring on Tokyo's foreign exchange market that had compelled the Bank of Japan to intervene in the market with its massive dollar-buying operation, the ministry explained. The central bank's "smoothing operation" to stem the recurring onrush of yen-buying forces accounted for nearly all of the \$2,035 million increase in the reserves during July, the ministry said. It was the fourth biggest monthly increase in the reserves.

International ranking of advanced and oil-rich nations in such foreign currency wealth was difficult to make because all necessary data were not immediately available. But, according to the ministry, Japan, at the end of last March, is believed to have already surpassed Saudi Arabia, supposed to be the second wealthiest nation in such reserves after West Germany, with foreign currency reserves of \$29,208 million compared with Saudi Arabia's \$26,727 million.

At the end of May, West Germany registered \$40,039 million in its reserves. Japan thus seems to have consolidated its position as the second richest nation in this regard.

But officials of the Finance Ministry are not happy with this situation as it is certain to give further impetus to the recurrent yen exchange value upheavals. Fearful of a further rise in the yen's value as well as Japan's foreign exchange reserves, the officials said it could delay the government's predicted reversal of Japan's overexporting trade pattern.

Since last March the Bank of Japan has bought \$5,021 million on the average every month on the Tokyo foreign exchange market to hold down the rise in the yen's value. Meanwhile, the ministry is said to be annoyed over an inflow of as much as \$1 billion of speculative short-term foreign capital into Japan during the second half of July.

MEMBERS OF FUKUDA DELEGATION TO MIDDLE EAST NAMED

OW291253Y Tokyo KYODO in English 1232 GMT 29 Jul 78 OW

[Text] Tokyo, 29 Jul (KYODO)--Prime Minister Takeo Fukuda will be accompanied by his wife Mie on his official visit to Iran, Saudi Arabia and Egypt in September, it was decided Saturday. Government officials accompanying the prime minister will include Michio Ochi, deputy director general of the prime minister's office, and Kunihiro Dosho, deputy chief cabinet secretary, it was also decided at a preparatory meeting at Fukuda's official residence.

MITI MINISTER PLANS VISIT TO PEKING IN SEPTEMBER

OW020405Y Tokyo KYODO in English 0345 GMT 2 Aug 78 OW

[Text] Tokyo, 2 Aug (KYODO)--Toshio Komoto, minister of international trade and industry, plans to visit Peking next month if current negotiations on a Japan-China peace and friendship treaty are concluded by the end of this month, informed sources said Wednesday. While in Peking for about a week in the first half of September, he will meet with Chinese leaders to exchange views on ways to promote bilateral economic cooperation on the basis of the peace and friendship treaty, according to the sources. In the talks, Komoto plans to discuss such problems as Japan's stepped-up cooperation in development of China's offshore oil deposits, promotion of imports of Chinese crude and enhancement of private economic and technological cooperation in Chinese industrial development projects, the sources said.

He will also try to reach agreement with the Chinese on the most desirable formula of settling bilateral trade deals, one of the most important problems to be solved before positive promotion of Japan-China economic cooperation, according to the sources. In this regard, Komoto is expected to present a proposal calling for effective utilization of funds of the Export-Import Bank of Japan for settlement of bilateral trade deals, the sources said.

On Japan-China cooperation in the energy field, the sources said, Komoto is expected to propose a drastic increase in Japan's imports of Chinese crude in and after the sixth year of the eight-year private-level Japan-China trade agreement concluded last February. Under the agreement, Japan is to import 47.1 million tons of Chinese crude oil in the first five years of the eight-year period started this year. As for cooperation in development of Chinese offshore oil deposits, Japan and China agreed last month to cooperate in a project to develop oil reserves in the Bohai Bay in the East China Sea. Experts of the two countries are scheduled to hold a joint meeting in Peking in late September to discuss technical problems involved in the project.

MINISTERIAL MEETING WITH ROK TO BE HELD 3-4 SEPTEMBER

OW020055Y Tokyo KYODO in English 0013 GMT 2 Aug 78 OW

[Text] Tokyo, 2 Aug (KYODO)--Japan and South Korea will hold this year's regular ministerial conference in Seoul September 3-4, government officials said Wednesday. The conference, originally scheduled for August 30-31, was put off at the request of the Japanese Government, which has called an important cabinet session September 2 to decide on a new economic package including a supplementary budget. The new dates September 3 and 4 have been chosen when both Prime Minister Takeo Fukuda and Foreign Minister Sunao Sonoda are available prior to their departure on a Mideast trip September 5, the officials said.

15 BILLION YEN COMMODITY LOAN TO BANGLADESH ANNOUNCED

OW281237Y Tokyo KYODO in English 1226 GMT 28 Jul 78 OW

[Text] Tokyo, 28 Jul (KYODO)--Japan will furnish a commodity loan totaling 15,000 million yen to Bangladesh, the government announced Friday. Notes to this effect were exchanged the same day between the two governments. The yen loan, through the Overseas Economic Cooperation Fund at an interest of 1.75 percent per annum will be repayable in 30 years, including a grace [period] of 10 years. The (untied) loan will be used to purchase steel products, machinery, textiles and chemical products, not only from Japan but also other sources.

TECHNICAL COOPERATION AGREEMENT SIGNED WITH CHILE

OW291251Y Tokyo KYODO in English 1025 GMT 29 Jul 78 OW

[Text] Tokyo, 29 Jul (KYODO)--Japan and Chile signed an agreement on technical cooperation Friday in Santiago, the Foreign Ministry announced Saturday. The agreement provides that Japan will extend to Chile various forms of technical cooperation such as receiving Chilean trainees, sending Japanese experts and survey teams, and supplying equipment and machinery. The Chilean side will offer offices and personnel and also take domestic measures such as exemption of income taxes and customs duties, officials said.

The agreement was signed by Japanese Ambassador Shigeaki Yamashita and Chilean Foreign Minister Hernan Cubillos Sallato.

PRELIMINARY FISHING TALKS WITH AUSTRALIA CONCLUDE

OW290635Y Tokyo KYODO in English 0020 GMT 29 Jul 78 OW

[Text] Sydney, 28 Jul (KYODO)--Japan and Australia ended preliminary talks in Canberra Friday on Japanese fishing operations inside Australia's 200-mile zone with agreement to begin full negotiations on September 4. Japanese sources said details had yet to be worked out, but added the fact that both sides agreed to hold full negotiations would indicate that Japanese tuna boats would be allowed to continue operations in the waters off Australian coasts.

During the three-day preliminary talks, Australia set forth conditions to be met by Japanese fishermen in continuing operations inside Australian waters, conference sources said.

Japan urged Australia to set the amount of fees to be paid by Japanese fishermen at a reasonable level, they said. It also hoped that about the same number of Japanese tuna boats as in the past, or 350, would be allowed to operate and that they would continue to be allowed to call at four Australian ports--Hobart, Freemantle, Sydney and Brisbane--for replenishment, the sources said.

Japan made no suggestion as to the size of tuna catch quota, which will be one of main points at the forthcoming full negotiations, the sources said. They added that the full negotiations were also to cover other species of fish, such as squid and bonito.

USHIBA: JAPAN MAY BUY URANIUM, IRON FROM AUSTRALIA

OW020417Y Tokyo KYODO in English 0333 GMT 2 Aug 78 OW

[Text] Sydney, 1 Aug (KYODO)--Nobuhiko Ushiba, visiting Japanese minister for external economic affairs, indicated Tuesday that Japan may buy Australian uranium ore and iron pellets under an "emergency import" program for reducing its huge balance of payments surplus. Ushiba dropped the hint when he met with four Australian cabinet ministers, including R.V. Garland, minister for special trade representations, and Treasurer John Howard, to brief them on the results of the seven-nation economic summit in Bonn.

The Australian ministers asked Ushiba if his government is ready to include Australian uranium ore and iron pellets in the list of commodities to be imported by Japan under the emergency import program. Ushiba replied the Japanese Government has already started studying the possibility of importing these two items from Australia under the program. The Japanese Government has decided to import selected products from foreign nations on an emergency basis interest in the Japanese policy on expansion of its imports of farm products, particularly beef.

Ushiba was scheduled to leave here for Wellington Wednesday to brief Prime Minister Robert Muldoon and other New Zealand Government leaders on the outcome of the Bonn summit.

EXPLOSIVE DEVICES FOUND AT NEW TOKYO AIRPORT

OW301341Y Paris AFP in English 0640 GMT 30 Jul 78 OW

[Excerpts] Narita, Japan, 30 Jul (AFP)--Explosive devices were found in renewed sabotage attempts at Tokyo's new international airport here this weekend, as officials prepared for their one millionth passenger today since the airport opened on May 20.

Police said they found a time ignition device attached to an oil pipeline after a passer-by spotted the pipeline smoking yesterday. A police patrol also found another device attached to an unmanned truck carrying petrol-soaked tyres near the airport, as about 250 people burnt tyres in an anti-airport demonstration near the installations. Operations were normal this weekend despite the sabotage bids, police said.

Airport Bus Terminal Damaged

OW020349Y Tokyo KYODO in English 0331 GMT 2 Aug 78 OW

[Text] Tokyo, 2 Aug (KYODO)--A burning car without a driver crashed into the new airport bus terminal in downtown Tokyo early Wednesday, and police suspected anti-airport radicals were responsible. The car stopped at the entrance of a travel agent's office in the building, breaking several windowpanes, police said. There was no other damage. Two fire engines rushed to the scene and extinguished the flames enveloping the car.

This was the first attack on the bus terminal for the new Tokyo International Airport at Narita which opened in May. Police suspected that three helmeted men, who were seen near the terminal as the incident occurred at around 6:15 am were responsible for the attack.

MINJU CHOSON COMMENTARY ON ROK-U.S. MILITARY COMMITTEE MEETING

SK011702Y Pyongyang KCNA in English 1622 GMT 1 Aug 78 SK

[Text] Pyongyang, 1 Aug (KCNA)--MINJU CHOSON today carries a commentary of the war huddle called the "first meeting of the South Korea-U.S. military committee: held recently in the wake of the "South Korea-U.S. Security Consultative Conference" between brasshats of the U.S. forces and the South Korean puppet army.

The author of the commentary says: In the "joint communique" issued at the end of the conference and at a press interview held after it, the U.S. imperialists and the South Korean puppets declared that they would set up a "South Korea-U.S. Combined Command" within this year and strengthen the "prompt and effective support" in accordance with the "South Korea-U.S. Mutual Defence Treaty," raising outcries over the "threat of southward aggression.

The U.S. blared that it would place South Korea under "the nuclear umbrella", reinforce its armed force occupying South Korea and further increase the war potential of the South Korean puppets.

What is more, through the "first meeting of the South Korea-U.S. military committee" held on the next day of the "South Korea-U.S. Security Consultative Conference," the brasshats of the U.S. forces and the South Korean puppet army even issued a "strategic line" including the tasks to be fulfilled by the "South Korea-U.S. Combined Command" expected to be set up within this year.

Such a move proves that the manoeuvres of the U.S. imperialists and the Pak Chong-hui puppet clique to ignite another war in our country are entering a reckless stage, remarks the commentary, and it strips bare their aims. It goes on: All the facts indicate that the U.S. imperialists have made full preparations to provoke a war in Korea and are watching for a chance to light its fuse by mobilizing huge aggression forces.

Noting that the U.S. imperialists reduced the "troop pullout plan" to a mere scrap of paper, the commentary says: With no ruse can the U.S. imperialists cover up their despicable nature as an aggressor and a war-maniac. The U.S. imperialists should give up at once their war scheme against our people and completely withdraw from South Korea, taking along all their troops and all their weapons including nuclear weapons.

FURTHER REPORTAGE ON DELEGATION'S ACTIVITIES AT NONALIGNED CONFERENCE

Belgrade Declaration, Ho Tam Speech

SK011100Y Pyongyang KCNA in English 1034 GMT 1 Aug 78 SK

[Text] Belgrade, 30 Jul (KCNA)--The conference of foreign ministers of the non-aligned countries closed on July 30 with success after discussing the items on its agenda.

The conference adopted with unanimous approval a declaration containing a paragraph expressing full support and firm solidarity for the Korean people in the struggle for the independent and peaceful reunification of the country and an action programme.

The unanimous adoption of (?the) declaration was another striking demonstration of the justness and invincible vitality of the policy of national reunification advanced by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song.

Vice-premier and Foreign Minister Ho Tam, who spoke at the opening session on behalf of the Asian non-aligned countries made a congratulatory speech again on their behalf. He said he was very happy to note that the conference successfully concluded its work and reaped a positive fruit thanks to the sincere, concerted efforts of the attendants and extended warm congratulations to all the delegates to the conference. He continued: At the conference we discussed in a brief span of time various complicated problems put on the agenda. But we could adopt the excellent declaration and action programme today as we displayed the spirit of unity and cooperation.

This will greatly contribute to implementing the traditional policy of non-alignment and achieving the unity and cohesion of our movement. The whole course of the current conference once again clearly showed that no force can put down the aspiration and desire of the peoples of the non-aligned countries advancing along the road of anti-imperialism and independence.

Facing us now is the problem of translating into practice the declaration and action programme. When we answer with the strategy of unity the splitting and disrupting manoeuvres and scrambles of the dominationist forces including imperialism, we will be able to make advance and score success in the struggle for implementing the declaration and action programme.

I take this opportunity to express thanks to you, Mr Chairman, and the presidium of the conference for your energetic efforts for the successful proceeding of the conference. I once again express heartfelt thanks to President Josip Broz Tito, one of the founders of the non-aligned movement, for his inspiring speech at the opening session of our conference and take this opportunity to wish him good health.

I also express deep thanks to the Government of the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia for having provided us with all conveniences for the successful proceeding of our conference and accorded us excellent service and cordial hospitality and wish the Yugoslav people new success in the struggle for socialist construction.

In conclusion Comrade Ho Tam, on behalf of the Asian non-aligned countries, wished all the delegates to the conference splendid success in the future work.

TANJUG Interview With Ho Tam

SK020446Y Pyongyang KCNA in English 0335 GMT 2 Aug 78 2K

[Text] Pyongyang, 2 Aug (KCNA)--Vice-Premier and Foreign Minister Ho Tam, who had attended the conference of foreign ministers of the non-aligned countries was interviewed by TANJUG correspondent in Belgrade, according to a TANJUG report.

In his answer he said: The spirit of unity and solidarity prevailed at the conference of foreign ministers of the non-aligned countries. The positive result of the conference came from the fact that we have preserved the spirit of independence and the principles of the non-aligned movement.

A number of complicated problems were raised at the conference. But a good result was achieved in the discussion of items on the agenda by displaying the spirit of unity and cooperation. The whole course of the Belgrade foreign ministers conference clearly showed that no force can put down the desire and aspiration of the peoples of the non-aligned countries and the peace-loving peoples of the world.

This time the foreign ministers of the non-aligned countries adopted a declaration and an action programme for economic cooperation. He stressed: Now the question facing the non-aligned countries is to translate the adopted declaration and action programme into practice.

When we answer with the strategy of unity the splittist and disruptive manoeuvres and scrambles of the dominationist forces including imperialism, we will be able to make advance and score success in the struggle for implementing the declaration and action programme.

Ho Tam, Delegation Return

SK020514Y Pyongyang KCNA in English 0340 GMT 2 Aug 78 SK

[Text] Pyongyang, 2 Aug (KCNA)--The delegation of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea headed by Vice-Premier and Foreign Minister Ho Tam which had attended the conference of foreign ministers of the non-aligned countries in Belgrade returned home on August 1 by special plane.

The delegation was met at the airport by Comrade Pak Song-chol, Comrade Kye Ung-tae, Comrade Kim Yong-nam, Comrade Chong Chun-ki and personages concerned Yi Chang-son, Choi Chong-kun and Yi Song-ui. Also on hand was Tode Vardziski, Yugoslav ambassador to our country.

The delegation left Belgrade for home on July 31 by special plane. On its way home the delegation stopped over in Urumchi, China, on August 1.

HUA KUO-FENG RECEIVES KPA FRIENDSHIP GROUP

SK020524Y Pyongyang KCNA in English 0331 GMT 2 Aug 78 SK

[Text] Peking, 31 Jul (KCNA)--Comrade Hua Kuo-feng, chairman of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China, chairman of the Military Commission of the CPC Central Committee and premier of the State Council of the People's Republic of China, on July 31 met in Peking with the Korean People's Army friendship visiting group headed by Lieutenant General O Kuk-yol on a visit to China.

Present on the occasion were all the members of the group and the ambassador and the military attache of the DPRK Embassy in Peking. Present also were Yang Yung and Ho Cheng-wen, deputy chiefs of General Staff of the Chinese People's Liberation Army, and a personage concerned of the Ministry of National Defence of China.

The head of the group courteously conveyed the warm regards of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song to the wise leader of the Chinese people Comrade Hua Kuo-feng.

Chairman Hua Kuo-feng expressed deep thanks for the warm regards of the great leader and asked the head of the group to convey, upon return home, the regards of the Communist Party, the government and the people of China and his own to the great leader of the Korean people Comrade Kim Il-song. The conversation proceeded in a friendly atmosphere.

STATE PHILHARMONIC ORCHESTRA GIVES PREMIERE IN PEKING

SK011720Y Pyongyang KCNA in English 1538 GMT 1 Aug 78 SK

[Text] Peking, 30 Jul (KCNA)--The State Philharmonic Orchestra of our country now on a visit to China gave its premiere at the Tienchiao theatre in Peking on the evening of July 30 amid deep interests and expectation of the fraternal Chinese people.

The performance was preceded by an opening ceremony. Placed with respect on the platform of the opening ceremony were a portrait of the great leader of our people Comrade Kim Il-song and a portrait of the wise leader of the Chinese people Comrade Hua Kuo-feng.

Attending the opening ceremony were Ulanfu, member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China and vice-chairman of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress; Wang Chen, member of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China and vice-premier of the State Council; Yang Ching-jen, vice-chairman of the National Committee of the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference; Huang Chen, minister of culture of the State Council; deputy head of the International Liaison Department of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China, vice-minister of foreign affairs, vice-ministers of culture, and leading members concerned and working people in Peking.

All the members of the State Philharmonic Orchestra of our country headed by Chong Chol and the ambassador and staffers of the DPRK Embassy in Peking were present at the opening ceremony.

Addressing the opening ceremony first Ho Ching-chih, vice-minister of culture of China, said: The great friendship between the peoples of China and Korea is unbreakable as it was personally nursed by the great leader of the Chinese people Chairman Mao Tsetung and Premier Chou En-lai in their lifetimes with the great leader of the Korean people President Kim Il-song and it was sealed with blood through a protracted common struggle. Some time ago, the wise leader of the Chinese people, Chairman Hua Kuo-feng, visited Korea and together with the great leader of the Korean people, President Kim Il-song, opened a new chapter in the consolidation and development of the friendship between the two countries of China and Korea.

This gives us an immense joy and great inspiration. Pointing to the shining successes made by the Korean people in the revolution and construction under the wise leadership of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, he went on: We heartily wish the fraternal Korean people more brilliant successes in the struggle for the fulfilment of the Second 7-Year Plan and resolutely support their just struggle for the independent and peaceful reunification of the country. The Chinese people will always stand firm on the side of the Korean people.

The head of the State Philharmonic Orchestra of our country spoke next. He warmly hailed the successes registered by the Chinese people and artists in socialist construction and in the field of literature and art, closely united around the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China headed by Comrade Hua Kuo-feng.

Referring to the fact that the friendship and unity between Korea and China are being further consolidated and developed each day under the deep concern and care of the great leader of our people Comrade Kim Il-song and the wise leader of the Chinese people Comrade Hua Kuo-feng, he wished the Chinese people and artists new successes in the struggle for liberating Taiwan and building China into a modern socialist power by the end of the century.

Silk banners symbolizing the indestructible friendship and solidarity between the Korean and Chinese peoples and artists were exchanged at the opening ceremony. The opening ceremony was followed by a performance of the artists of the State Philharmonic Orchestra of our country. Each number of the program was warmly acclaimed by the audience for its high ideological and artistic value.

When a portrait of the great leader of our people Comrade Kim Il-song and a portrait of the wise leader of the Chinese people Comrade Hua Kuo-feng were reproduced on the backdrop of the stage and our artists began loudly singing to the accompaniment of the orchestral music "Song of General Kim Il-song" and "Ode to Chairman Hua," the entire audience joined in the chorus, clapping their hands.

A basket of flowers was presented to the State Philharmonic Orchestra of our country in the name of the Chinese Ministry of Culture in congratulation of the successful performance.

Vice Minister on Orchestra Visit

3K021150Y Pyongyang KCNA in English 1002 GMT 2 Aug 78 SK

[Text] Pyongyang, 2 Aug (KCNA)--The Chinese paper PEOPLE'S DAILY July 30 carried an article contributed by a vice-minister of culture of the State Council of China under the title "Let Us Bring Beautiful Red Flower of Friendship Into Fuller Blossom" in connection with the visit to China of the State Philharmonic Orchestra of our country, according to a report.

The paper said: In May this year Chairman Hua Kuo-feng, the wise leader of the Chinese people, paid a visit to Korea, our brotherly neighbour, at the invitation of President Kim Il-song, the great leader of the Korean people.

Chairman Hua Kuo-feng and President Kim Il-song brought the militant friendship sealed with blood for more than half a century by the two parties and two peoples of China and Korea to a new height.

We are now meeting in Peking the State Philharmonic Orchestra of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, the art envoy of the Korean people. Another new movement has been added to the highly-tuned orchestra of friendship between the Chinese and Korean peoples. The excellent national culture and art of the Korean people have all along enjoyed the respect and praise of the Chinese people.

Over the past 30 years since the founding of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea a large number of literary and art workers of Korea under the wise leadership of the Workers Party of Korea and President Kim Il-song have developed socialist literature and art and registered big successes on the basis of the fine tradition of national culture with their distinguished and rich, creative labour.

The revolutionary literature and art of Korea have played an important role in the struggle of the Korean people for repulsing the aggression by U.S. imperialism, exposing the traitorous puppet regime of South Korea and achieving the independent and peaceful reunification of the country and in carrying out the cause of the socialist revolution and socialist construction.

President Kim Il-song has taught: "Literature and art can only touch people's hearts and evoke love when the socialist content is correctly bound up with the varied and ingenious forms characteristic of our nation."

In accordance with the teachings of Comrade Kim Il-song, the literary and art workers of Korea, holding high the red banner of the revolution have (?created) many excellent works in literature, film, opera, dance, music, fine arts and acrobatics which are loved by the Korean people and widely popular abroad.

The revolutionary and socialist content, clear and varied national characteristics, artistic conception rich with peculiarities, rich and varied forms of expression and very profound performance exhibited by the Korean artists in the artistic creation explained and taught a lot of useful things to the Chinese artists.

Each time a Korean art troupe made a performance tour of China in the past, our respected and beloved Premier Chou saw its performance and instructed our Chinese artists to learn from the Korean artists.

The current performance tour of China by the State Philharmonic Orchestra of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea shows the new artistic success of the great Korean people to China's large audiences and accords the Chinese literary and art workers a very good opportunity of appreciation and study. We are deeply grateful for this.

In June 1962 Vice-Premier Chen Yi dedicated a poem to a Korean art troupe on a visit to China at that time. The artists of China and Korea will unite more firmly and serve better the two peoples with the weapon of literature and art and continuously wage the joint struggle shoulder to shoulder against the common enemy.

The flower of friendship between the Chinese and Korean peoples which was personally sown by Chairman Mao and Premier Chou in their lifetime, together with President Kim Il-song, and is now jointly cultivated by Chairman Hua Kuo-feng and President Kim Il-song, will blossom more beautifully and more dazzlingly.

CHINESE MILITARY ATTACHE HOSTS RECEPTION MARKING PLA BIRTHDAY

SK020501Y Pyongyang KCNA in English 0351 GMT 2 Aug 78 SK

[Text] Pyongyang, 2 Aug (KCNA)--Tie Lei, military attache of the Chinese Embassy in Pyongyang, gave a reception on the evening of August 1 at the Okryu Hall on the occasion of the 51st anniversary of the founding of the Chinese People's Liberation Army [PLA].

Invited to the reception were Cho Myong-son, Kim Kwang-chin, Pak Chung-kuk, O Kyong-hun, Kim Yong-yon, Cho Yong-suk, Kim Hyong-yul, Ko Kwan-pong, Kim Sok-chin, Yi Hu-kyom, O Mun-han, Han Chu-kyong and other personages concerned.

Diplomatic envoys and military attaches of foreign embassies in Pyongyang were also invited to the reception.

Present there were Lu Chih-hsien, ambassador, and staff members of the Chinese Embassy in Pyongyang. Niu Ke-lun, member of the Chinese People's Volunteers [CPV] of the Korean-Chinese side to the Military Armistice Commission, and Tien Sheng, chief of the CPV Liaison Office of the Military Armistice Commission.

Speaking at the reception, Tie Lei reviewed the shining militant path covered by the Chinese People's Liberation Army over the past 51 years. He noted that the Korean people have achieved great successes in the socialist revolution and construction upholding the revolutionary line of independence, self-sustenance and self-defence put forward by President Kim Il-song. The Chinese people and People's Liberation Army sincerely wish the Korean people greater success in their future struggle for carrying out the Second 7-Year Plan and accelerating the reunification of the country, he said.

Speaking next, Pak Chung-kuk said that after its founding the Chinese People's Liberation Army, together with the Chinese people, under the correct leadership of the Communist Party of China headed by Comrade Chairman Mao Tse-tung achieved the great victory of the Chinese Revolution, overcoming all difficulties and trials, and reliably safeguarded the security of the country.

Today the PLA soldiers are registering new successes in revolutionizing and modernizing the army, he noted, and stated: Our people and People's Army soldiers rejoice as over their own over all these successes and heartily wish them greater success in their future struggle for implementing the decisions of the 11th National Congress of the Communist Party of China and liberating Taiwan Province.

Tie Lei and Pak Chung-kuk stressed in their speeches that the blood-cemented great friendship and unity between the Korean and Chinese peoples would be everlasting.

The attendants raised glasses to the militant friendship and unity between the peoples and armies of Korea and China, to the good health and long life of Comrade Kim Il-song, the great leader of our people and an intimate friend of the Chinese people, and to the good health and long life of Comrade Hua Kuo-feng, the wise leader of the Chinese people and an intimate friend of the Korean people. The reception passed in a friendly atmosphere.

PAPER HAILS ANNIVERSARY OF REVOLUTION MUSEUM; MEETING HELD

NODONG SINMUN 1 August Article

SK011646Y Pyongyang KCNA in English 1606 GMT 1 Aug 78 SK

[Text] Pyongyang, 1 Aug (KCNA)--Dailies here today carry articles dedicated to the 30th anniversary of the founding of the Korean Revolution Museum.

An article of NODONG SINMUN notes: the Korean Revolution Museum was founded to meet the ardent desire and aspiration of our people and the times to study the glorious and brilliant revolutionary history of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and the glorious revolutionary traditions established by him and to carry to accomplishment the revolutionary cause of chuche initiated by him through generations. It continues: The founding of the Korean Revolution Museum, the seat of education in the chuche idea, was a significant event of great importance in strengthening and developing our revolution and our party's ideological education.

The Korean Revolution Museum has been able to creditably discharge its noble mission as the powerful centre of our party's ideological education, because it gives a comprehensive and profound presentation of the glorious and brilliant revolutionary history of the great leader and the immortal revolutionary traditions established by him.

The half-a-century-long glorious and brilliant revolutionary history of the great leader is a glorious history in which he triumphantly [word indistinct] the road of the times and revolution, holding aloft the revolutionary banner of chuche; it is an immortal heroic epic replete with heroic events in which he has brought to this land epochal changes and miracles by embodying the immortal chuche idea; it is a glorious revolutionary course which is run through with his ardent love for the fatherland and people and his infinite fidelity to the revolution.

Noting that the great leader founded the immortal chuche idea, the article says: This was a solemn declaration of a new era of history, the era of chuche in which the working masses shape their destiny independently and creatively, firmly taking it in their hands, and a revolutionary event which brought about a great change in the revolutionary struggle of our people.

Referring to the revolutionary exploits performed by the great leader over the last half a century, the article goes on: Indeed, the half a century long glorious and brilliant revolutionary history of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song is the most brilliant history of devoted service in which he has been dedicating his all to the freedom and happiness of the people and the victory of the cause of socialism and communism.

The Korean Revolution Museum is the seat of education in the chuche idea where we can deeply study the glorious and brilliant revolutionary history of the great leader and the brilliant revolutionary traditions of our party and revolution established by him.

The glorious revolutionary traditions established by the great leader are the never shaking deep and strong historic roots of our party and revolution and the source of inexhaustible strength and the eternal foundation stone which firmly guarantee the victory of the cause of chuche, the article notes, and stresses: Our party's brilliant revolutionary traditions are the greatest and glorious revolutionary traditions, the source of strength giving eternal life and energy to the revolutionary struggle in our times and a priceless wealth of the revolution instilling revolutionary enthusiasm and firm conviction of victory into the people.

Leaders at Meeting

SK021200Y Pyongyang KCNA in English 1013 GMT 2 Aug 78 SK

[Text] Pyongyang, 2 Aug (KCNA)--The Korean Revolution Museum observed the 30th anniversary of its founding.

The founding of the Korean Revolution Museum on August 1, 1948, was a historic event of weighty importance in the development of our party's ideological work and the work for preserving historic materials of revolution.

With the founding of the museum our party and people came to have a powerful base for the education of the people in the monolithic ideology of the party and a solid base for eternally glorifying the brilliant revolutionary history of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and the shining revolutionary traditions of our party.

The museum is a school for revolutionary education whose mission is to bring up our party members and working people to be communist revolutionaries boundlessly loyal to the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song by comprehensively systematising the revolutionary mementoes and historical materials showing his glorious and brilliant revolutionary history and his imperishable revolutionary exploits and noble communist virtues.

Systematically shown in the museum are the undying revolutionary exploits of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song who founded the idea, theory and method of chuche and thereby provided the working class and the revolutionary people with an invincible ideological, theoretical and methodological weapon.

The museum is an all-round exhibition of the historical materials of revolution showing the immortal exploits the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song has performed by leading our revolution and construction along the highway of victory with his brilliant wisdom and outstanding leadership. Also exhibited in the museum are historical materials of revolution on the deep trust and love and unbounded benevolence bestowed by the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song possessed of the noblest communist virtues.

Over the past 30 years the Korean Revolution Museum under the guidance of the great leader has creditably discharged its honourable duty and covered a proud path shining with glory. The museum has greatly contributed to defending and carrying forward the revolutionary traditions of our party by uncovering, collecting and systematising in a comprehensive way historical materials of revolution and historical mementoes associated with the glorious and brilliant revolutionary history of the great leader.

The museum conducted education in the revolutionary traditions and in the chuche idea among visitors, making a great contribution to the sacred struggle for dyeing the whole society with the chuche idea and carrying the revolutionary cause of chuche started by the great leader to completion generation after generation.

The museum has also done much work in further enhancing the international authority and prestige of the great leader and deepening unbounded respect and reverence for him among the revolutionary people of the world.

A report meeting marking the 30th anniversary of the founding of the Korean Revolutionary Museum was held on August 1 at the February 8 House of Culture. Present at the meeting were Comrade So Chol, Comrade Yim Chun-chu, Comrade O Paek-yong, Comrade Chong Chun-ki, Comrade Kim Hwan and personages concerned.

A congratulatory message of the Central Committee of the Workers Party of Korea to the functionaries of the museum was read out at the meeting. A report was delivered at the meeting.

KIM IL-SONG GREETED ON WAR ANNIVERSARY, STRUGGLE MONTH

Foreign Leaders' Anniversary Greetings

SK020539Y Pyongyang KCNA in English 0404 GMT 2 Aug 78 SK

[Text] Pyongyang, 2 Aug (KCNA)--The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers Party of Korea and president of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, received messages of greetings from party and state leaders of various countries on the occasion of the 25th anniversary of the victory in the Fatherland Liberation War.

Messages came from Bijogo Nogue Ndong Macias Ngeuma, chairman of the Central Committee of the National United Workers Party of Equatorial Guinea, life president, head of state and head of the People's Revolutionary Government of the Republic of Equatorial Guinea; General Joachim Yhombi-Opango, chairman of the Military Committee of the Congolese Workers Party, president, head of state and chairman of the Council of Ministers of the People's Republic of Congo; Hafiz al-Asad, president of the Syrian Arab Republic; Mohamed Siad Barre, general secretary of the Somali Revolutionary Socialist Party and president of the Somali Democratic Republic; Ton Duc Thang, Le Duan, Truong Chinh and Pham Van Dong, party and state leaders of Vietnam; Lieutenant Colonel 'Ali Abdallah Salih, president of the Yemen Arab Republic and commander in chief of the armed forces; 'Abd al-Fattah Isma'il,

secretary general of the Central Committee of the United Political Organization-National Front of the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen; Colonel Moussa Traore, chairman of the **Military** Committee of National Liberation, head of state and prime minister of the Government of Mali; and France Albert Rene, president of the Republic of Seychelles.

The messages extended warm congratulations to the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, the Workers Party and the Government of Korea and the heroic Korean people on the occasion of the 25th anniversary of the victory in the Fatherland Liberation War.

Bijogo Negue Ndong Macias Ngeuma said in his message: The struggle waged by the valiant Korean people to defeat the aggressor armed forces of imperialism and liberate the country gives pride to all the peoples who love justice and freedom. We express once again full support to the Korean people in their just cause for the withdrawal of the U.S. imperialist aggressor troops occupying the southern half and the realization of the peaceful reunification of the country.

Joachim Yhombi-Opango stressed in his message: Considering that the reunification of Korea should be achieved by the Korean people themselves without any outside interference. We fully support their just struggle for realizing the independent and peaceful reunification of the country in accordance with the three principles and five-point policy of national reunification advanced by your excellency.

Mohamed Siad Barre pointed out in his message that the historic victory in the Fatherland Liberation War was attained by the military art of wise leadership, superb command and revolutionary faith of the great leader.

The message said: Peace in Korea can be guaranteed and maintained only by reunification and reunification be realized only by the Koreans themselves. I assure you, Comrade General Secretary, that the Somali Revolutionary Socialist Party, government and people will, as in the past, always support the Korean people in their just struggle to drive the U.S. troops out of South Korea and attain the independent and peaceful reunification of the country.

The message from the party and State leaders of Vietnam emphasized: The Vietnamese people, the Communist Party of Vietnam and the Government of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam severely condemn the schemes and acts of the U.S. imperialists and their henchmen to create "two Koreas" and sabotage the unification of Korea. They fully support the three principles and five-point policy and other just and reasonable proposals of the DPRK Government for sovereign and peaceful unification of the country.

The U.S. imperialists must immediately withdraw all their troops as well as all armaments, including nuclear weapons, from South Korea, cease at once all provocative acts against the DPRK and accept the latter's proposals on talks so as to negotiate a peaceful settlement of the Korean issue.

The unification of Korea must be settled by the Korean people themselves without any outside interference. The Vietnamese people firmly support the Korean people's just struggle till complete victory.

'Abd al-Fattah Isma'il noted in his message that the victory of the Korean people in the Fatherland Liberation War was a new victory in the world revolutionary movement and made a great contribution to turning the world balance of forces favourable to socialism after the victory of the Great October Socialist Revolution. The messages wished the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song good health and a long life and the Korean people greater success in their struggle for the peaceful reunification of the country.

Messages on Struggle Month

SK011655Y Pyongyang KCNA in English 1616 GMT 1 Aug 78 SK

[Text] Pyongyang, 1 Aug (KCNA)--The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song received messages and letters from different countries on the occasion of the month of anti-U.S. joint struggle. They came from the "Group for the Study of Kimilsongism in Africa, the "Youth Group for the Study of the Works of Comrade Kim Il-song" in Southeast Asia, the "Group for the Study of the History of the Revolutionary Activities and Works of Comrade Kim Il-song" of Latin American students studying in Europe, the "Group for the Study of the Works of President Kim Il-song" of students of the Paris Nos 1, 3, 5, universities and many other groups for the study of the revolutionary ideas of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song in different regions and countries.

They also came from committees for supporting Korea's reunification and friendship organisations in various countries including the Indian Committee for Supporting Korea's Reunification, the Sierra Leone Committee for Supporting Korea's Reunification, the Norwegian Committee for Supporting Korea's Reunification, the Committee in Solidarity With the Korean People in New York, the Sweden-Korea Friendship Association and the Sudan-Korea Friendship Association; personages of the political, public and press circles including the minister of works and sports of Malta, the political adviser of the Socialist Revolutionary Party of Equador, chairman of the Afro-Asian Solidarity Committee of Upper Volta and editor-in-chief of the Kuwaiti paper AL-WATAN and international organs including the Executive Secretariat of the Tri-Continental People's Solidarity Organisation, the Arab Lawyers Association and the Miners' Trade Unions International.

The messages and letters declared that the United States must immediately withdraw from South Korea, taking along its forces of aggression in accordance with the resolution of the 30th session of the United Nations General Assembly and the Korean reunification must be achieved under all circumstances in accordance with the three principles and five-point policy of national reunification put forward by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song. They heartily wished the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song good health and a long life.

DEATH ANNIVERSARY OF KIM IL-SONG'S MOTHER OBSERVED

NODONG SINMUN 31 July Article

SK311825Y Pyongyang KCNA in English 1644 GMT 31 Jul 78 SK

[Text] Pyongyang, 31 Jul (KCNA)--NODONG SINMUN today carries an article dedicated to the 46th anniversary of the death of mother Kang Pan-sok, an indomitable communist revolutionary fighter.

It says: The whole life of the mother (April 21, 1892-July 31, 1932) was a glorious life of a staunch communist revolutionary fighter who dedicated her all to the independence of the country, the freedom and liberation of the people and the social emancipation of the women and a brilliant life of a revolutionary who performed undying exploits for the fatherland and people.

Reviewing the revolutionary activities of mother Kang Pan-sok, the article says: She actively helped Kim Hyong-chik, an outstanding leader of the anti-Japanese national liberation movement in our country and indomitable revolutionary fighter, in his revolutionary activities, making a great contribution to his founding the Korean National Association, the biggest anti-Japanese underground revolutionary organization covering broad areas at home and abroad around the March 1st popular uprising in 1919, rallying broad sections of anti-Japanese patriotic forces around it and changing the course of the anti-Japanese national liberation movement in our country from the nationalist to the communist movement.

The mother helped with all her sincerity in the work of the children's and youth revolutionary organizations organized and led by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and put her heart and soul into publishing SAENAL (NEW DAY), the first chuche-type paper, founded by him. The great leader brought up communist nuclei on the new generation, founded the anti-Japanese guerrilla army, the first armed force of chuche-type, with them as the core and raised the furious flame of the anti-Japanese armed struggle. All these were associated with her great exploits.

The mother made an immortal great contribution to the development of the anti-Japanese national liberation movement in our country and the Korean revolution by helping with all devotion in the revolutionary activities of Kim Hyong-chik, an outstanding leader of the anti-Japanese national liberation movement in our country, and the revolutionary activities of the great leader who founded the immortal chuche idea and hewed the new path of the Korean revolution.

The article continues: Under the guidance of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, mother Kang Pan-sok formed the Anti-Japanese Women's Association, the first truly chuche-type communist women's revolutionary organization in our country, on December 26, 1926. The fighting goal of the Anti-Japanese Women's Association with the chuche idea as its guideline was to struggle for building the socialist and communist society in Korea in future and, for the present, for overthrowing Japanese imperialism and achieving the liberation of the country and the social emancipation of the women.

In order to attain the fighting goal and tasks of the Anti-Japanese Women's Association, the mother waged an energetic struggle and the Anti-Japanese Women's Association greatly contributed to the victorious development of the anti-Japanese armed struggle, the article notes, and continues: Through the struggle of the mother to firmly establish the ideological system of chuche in the Korean women's movement, its unity and cohesion were achieved on a new high stage.

The formation of the Anti-Japanese Women's Association by mother Kang Pan-sok and her energetic struggle marked the beginning of the communist women's movement winning victories and advancing under the banner of the chuche idea in our country and laid a solid groundwork for the future development of the women's emancipation movement.

Indeed, mother Kang Pan-sok is an indomitable communist revolutionary fighter and the great mother of Korea who dedicated her family, joy and happiness entirely to the struggle for achieving the liberation of the country and the accomplishment of the chuche-based cause of women's emancipation.

Koreans From Japan Lay Wreaths

SK010550Y Pyongyang KCNA in English 0336 GMT 1 Aug 78 SK

[Text] Pyongyang, 1 Aug (KCNA)--On the occasion of the 46th anniversary of the death of mother Kang Pan-sok, an indomitable communist revolutionary fighter, the art troupe of Korean school children in Japan and the delegation of Korean pressmen in Japan on a visit to the socialist homeland went to Mangyongdae, the cradleland of revolution, on the morning of July 31 and laid a wreath at the grave of Kim Hyong-chik and Kang Pan-sok.

Present on the occasion were the members of the art troupe of Korean schoolchildren in Japan headed by Kim Chang-hyon, director of the Educational Department of the Central Standing Committee of the General Association of Korean Residents in Japan (Chongnyon), which came to the socialist homeland to celebrate the 30th anniversary of the founding of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and of the delegation of Korean pressmen in Japan headed by Pak Mun-kuk, vice-director of CHOSON SINBO.

Also present were Kim In-son and Kim Chang-yong, personages concerned. In humble reverence they laid a wreath in the name of the Central Standing Committee of Chongnyon at the grave of Kim Hyong-chik, an indomitable revolutionary fighter and outstanding leader of the anti-Japanese national liberation movement in our country, who dedicated his whole life to the struggle for the independence of the country and the freedom and liberation of the people, and of Kang Pan-sok, a staunch communist revolutionary fighter and great mother of Korea, who dedicated her all to the struggle for the cause of the liberation of the country and the social emancipation of women, and observed a moment's silence in their memory.

JAPANESE DELEGATION SUPPORTING REUNIFICATION VISITS

Attends Opera

SK271031Y Pyongyang KCNA in English 1006 GMT 27 Jul 78 SK

[Text] Pyongyang, 27 Jul (KCNA)--The revolutionary opera "A True Daughter of the Party" was performed on July 25 at the February 8 house of culture in honor of the fifth delegation of the Japan Committee for Supporting the Independent and Peaceful Reunification of Korea headed by Yasunobu Kuriki, representative member of the committee and professor of the Senshu University, Japan.

Personage concerned Kim U-chong and watching people in the city saw the opera together with the guests. At the end of the performance, the members of the delegation mounted the stage and presented a basket of flowers to the performers in congratulation of their successful performance.

Speaking on the stage, the head of the delegation said that the revolutionary opera "A True Daughter of the Party" excellently depicting the gallant struggle of the Korean people against U.S. imperialism was a product of chuche-based art. He went on: We fully support the three principles and five-point policy of national reunification put forward by President Kim Il-song. The U.S. troops must quit South Korea and Japan at once with all their military equipment, including nuclear weapons.

We firmly pledge ourselves to make every possible effort for a victory of the second world conference for Korean reunification slated in Tokyo in November this year. We wholeheartedly wish good health and a long life to President Kim Il-song, the founder of the chuche idea and the great leader.

Meets Kim Yong-nam

SK010540Y Pyongyang KCNA in English 0415 GMT 1 Aug 78 SK

[Text] Pyongyang, 1 Aug (KCNA)--Comrade Kim Yong-nam on July 31 met and had a friendly conversation with the fifth delegation of the Japan Committee for Supporting the Independent and Peaceful Reunification of Korea headed by Yasunobu Kuriki, representative member of the committee and professor at Senshu University. Personage concerned Kim U-chong was on hand.

31 July Banquet Speech

SK010543Y Pyongyang KCNA in English 0352 GMT 1 Aug 78 SK

[Text] Pyongyang, 1 Aug (KCNA)--Yasunobu Kuriki, head of the fifth delegation of the Japan Committee for Supporting the Independent and Peaceful Reunification of Korea, speaking at a banquet the delegation arranged on July 31, in connection with its visit to our country, said: Korea has been divided into the North and South due to the U.S. troops occupation of South Korea. The U.S. imperialist aggressor troops must get out of South Korea at once, taking along nuclear weapons.

Yasunobu Kuriki, who is a representative member of the Japan Committee for Supporting the Independent and Peaceful Reunification of Korea and a professor at Senshu University, declared: In Panmunjom we confirmed that it is not "threat of southward invasion" but the threat of northward invasion that actually exists. Expressing active support to the three principles and five-point policy of national reunification advanced by President Kim Il-song, he stated that they would always voice solidarity with the just struggle of the Korean people.

Kim U-chong spoke next. During its stay in our country the delegation highly appraised the brilliant successes our people have made in the revolution and construction by embodying the great chuche idea under the wise guidance of the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song and expressed firm solidarity with the struggle of our people for the independent and peaceful reunification of the country, he said, and stressed: Our people, who enjoy the active support of the Japanese people and the peace-loving people of the world, will smash the "two Koreas" plot of the domestic and foreign splittists and certainly achieve the cause of national reunification by implementing the three principles and five-point policy of national reunification put forward by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song. The attendants of the banquet toasted the friendship and solidarity between the Korean and Japanese peoples and the good health and long life of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song.

OVERSEAS KOREANS LAUNCH SIGNATURE CAMPAIGN

SK251137Y Pyongyang KCNA in English 1015 GMT 25 Jul 78 SK

[Text] Pyongyang, 25 Jul (KCNA)--The "Union of Overseas South Koreans for Democracy, Nation and Unification" (Hanminnyon), a united organization of overseas compatriots, held a press conference on July 19 at the Japan headquarters of the "National Congress for the Restoration of Democracy in South Korea and the Promotion of Unification"

(Hanmintong) in Tokyo and made public a statement calling for a world-wide signature campaign supporting the "National Union for Democracy" which was inaugurated in Seoul on July 5, according to a KNS report from Tokyo.

Pae Tong-ho, general secretary of the International Secretariat of "Hanminnyon," at the press conference pointed out that the struggle for the democratization of society in South Korea is being undauntedly waged under very difficult conditions and stressed that an extensive signature campaign should be waged not only among the overseas compatriots but among the world people in pace with this struggle.

The statement said: More than 30 personages, including Pastor Pak Hyong-kyu, Kong Tok-kwi, Yi Hui-ho and Chong Kim-song representing the democratic forces in South Korea entered a hunger sit-down in Seoul on July 17.

Accepting the declaration of the hunger sit-down of the South Korean democratic forces, Hanminnyon states that it will energetically wage a "signature campaign supporting the "National Union for Democracy" among the entire overseas South Korean democratic organizations and compatriots and among the world democratic figures who respect justice and peace.

On July 6 we issued a statement declaring that we do not recognize the "presidential" election held behind closed doors by the delegates to the National Conference for Unification and warmly supporting the National Union for Democracy formed as a united organization of the democratic movement in South Korea.

The Pak dictatorial regime which seeks to reinforce the yusin fascist system and freeze the division of the country for the absolutization and perpetuation of the one-man dictatorial power, is the enemy of the South Korean people and an enemy of the international democratic forces which love freedom and peace. The South Korean people have waged and are now waging an incessant courageous struggle, defying all manner of suppression by the Pak dictatorship for national dignity, independence and unification.

Hanminnyon resolves to wage a more active struggle, in one body with the National Union for Democracy against the Pak regime and for democracy and national unification, the statement said, and continued: Let us the overseas South Koreans' democratic organizations and compatriots wage an active signature campaign in their respective places for the strengthening and development of the National Union for Democracy, regardless of the differences of affiliation and thinking.

We call upon the international democratic organizations and individual figures that love justice and peace to take an active part in the signature campaign. The statement demanded that Mun Ik-hwan walked away by the Pak Chong-hui puppet clique be released at once and all political prisoners including Kim Tae-chung, Kim Chi-ho and Yi So-sun be immediately and unconditionally released.

The statement was signed by Senior Chairman of Hanminnyon Yim Chang-yong (United States), and its Chairmen Kim Chae-hwa (Japan), Kim Song-nak (United States), Choe Hong-hui (Canada), Yun I-sang (West Germany), Pae Tong-ho (Japan), who is also general secretary of the International Secretariat, Chong Chae-chun (Japan) and Kim Yong-won (Japan).

PREMIER MEETS WITH KEY MINISTERS TO DISCUSS KIM TONG-CHO CASE

SK010145Y Seoul HAPTONG in English 0111 GMT 1 Aug 78 SK

[Text] Seoul, 1 Aug (HAPTONG)--Premier Choe Kyu-ha carefully studied with key cabinet ministers in a lengthy meeting Monday the issue of a former Korean envoy's possible cooperation to help complete the U.S. House investigation into the alleged Korean influence-buying on Capitol Hill, it was reported today. Reliable sources said the meeting, called by the premier, was attended by Foreign Minister Pak Tong-chin and several other ranking officials in the country's diplomatic service. The sources, however, declined to give any more details about the unscheduled meeting, including the meeting site, except to say that it lasted about three hours.

In the absence of official explanation, the local press quoted some diplomatic sources as saying that the meeting was personally summoned by the premier to thrash out a new strategy in connection with a fresh U.S. congressional proposal which was reported to have recently been presented to the Seoul government.

U.S. Ambassador to Korea William Gleysteen was earlier reported to have relayed last week to Foreign Minister Pak a new congressional suggestion after its initial demand for a meeting of two U.S. House ethics members with President Pak Chong-hui was rejected by the Seoul government.

The initial request was contained in a message from the House of Representatives Speaker Thomas P. O'Neill, who said the pair were asking for a meeting with the president to facilitate the availability of the former Korean envoy, Kim Tong-cho, before the House ethics committee which has been investigating the Korean scandal.

American Ambassador Gleysteen, despite Seoul's expressed displeasure with the House move and its rejection, continued contacts with Korean leaders, having a series of talks with Premier Choe and Foreign Minister Pak. Earlier reports from Washington had it that Speaker O'Neill has requested the envoy to ask the Korean Government to reconsider his initial request.

KIM TONG-CHO TESTIMONY LETTER SEEN AS ONLY SOLUTION

SK010821Y Seoul HAPTONG in English 0813 GMT 1 Aug 78 SK

[Text] Seoul, 1 Aug (HAPTONG)--A highly placed government official said today that there will hardly be a solution to former Korean envoy's cooperation to help finish a U.S. congressional committee's probing of the Korean payoff scandal except by his personal letter.

As the Korean Government already suggested, he said cooperation by former Ambassador to the U.S. Kim Tong-cho via personal correspondence will be the only way to break the deadlock over the issue of Kim's testimony before U.S. Congress as sought by Washington.

The official said there has been no new proposal recently from the United States for solution of the bilateral dispute over Kim's cooperation in the House probe of the alleged payoff scandal. The government, he went on, was briefed by the U.S. State Department on the atmosphere of U.S. House of Representatives and was asked if Seoul could further explore ways to cooperate in the probe. He said the latest Korea-U.S. meeting agreed that there has been no agreement on the matter and hoped time will settle it.

OFFICIALS WELCOME NONALIGNED MEETING'S STAND ON KOREAN QUESTION

SK020310Y Seoul HAPTONG in English 0300 GMT 2 Aug 78 SK

[Text] Seoul, 2 Aug (HAPTONG)--South Korea today welcomed North Korea's apparent difficulties within the non-aligned movement and hailed the Third World group's watered-down position on the Korean issue.

Foreign Ministry officials, commenting on the results of the Belgrade meeting, referred to the adoption by the conference of a political declaration in which delegates reserved their open support for North Korea's unification policy.

The declaration, adopted at the end of the non-aligned conference, has simply urged unification in accordance with the guidelines laid down in the July 4th, 1972 South-North joint communique.

This position, the officials said, is an important deviation from the past assertions the movement had made on the Korean issue, a reflection of changes in the attitude of the Third World group on bilateral conflicts.

The officials defined the movement's change in pro-Seoul terms and said North Korea's attempts to bring the Korean problem to the UN General Assembly again this year is certain to end on a sour note.

ROK, JAPANESE MINISTERS TO MEET IN SEOUL 30 AUGUST

SK290425Y Seoul HAPTONG in English 0050 GMT 29 Jul 78 SK

[Text] Seoul, 29 Jul (HAPTONG)--South Korea and Japan will open their 10th annual ministers conference in Seoul August 30-31, it was reported here today. About six Cabinet members are expected to attend the Seoul meeting from each side. They include Economic Planning Minister Nam Tok-u of Korea and Foreign Minister Sunao Sonoda of Japan, the report said. Consultations are underway between the two governments to fix the agenda of the meeting, the report went on.

An informed source said that the Seoul meeting will deal with, among others, the security cooperation between the two countries in connection with the planned U.S. military phaseout from Korea, issues related to the implementation of the Korea-Japan joint seabed development agreement and ways to rectifying the trade imbalance lopsidedly favoring Japan.

However, the source said, the territorial dispute over the Korea-controlled island of Tok-to will not be raised at the ministerial conference. The Korean stand on the issue remains firm as before, it said. It will be discussed at a meeting of the Korean and Japanese foreign ministers, the source added.

Also high on the agenda of the conference will be improvement of the legal status of Korean residents in Japan and control on activities of the Pyongyang-directed organization of Koreans in Japan.

On the first day of the conference, the participants will have two plenary sessions. After the plenary meetings, the ministers will meet separately to discuss their specific fields. They will close the two-day conference with a joint statement on the outcome of their discussions.

Japanese Proposal on Timing

SK010603Y Seoul HAPTONG in English 0300 GMT 1 Aug 78 SK

[Text] Tokyo, 1 Aug (HAPTONG) --Japan wants to hold this year's Korea-Japan ministerial conference on September 3 and 4 and is sounding out Korea on the appropriateness of the timing, a government source said here Monday. The source said the Tokyo government was regarding the September dates as the most appropriate ones as they would offer a nice interval between two major events with which Japanese Cabinet officers would be entirely occupied.

By the two major events, the source was referring to a meeting of economic ministers scheduled for September 2, which will finalize measures designed to cope with such pressing economic issues as a reduction of Japan's trade surpluses and to Prime Minister Takeo Fukuda's tour of the Middle East scheduled to begin on September 5.

It is, however, not known whether the suggested Japanese dates are acceptable to Korea since Korea is known to prefer an early cabinet-level conference, possibly in August.

HERALD URGES GREATER PROMOTION OF ROK-JAPAN COOPERATION

SK310251Y Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 30 Jul 78 p 4 SK

[Editorial: "ROK-Japan Cooperation"]

[Text] The importance of multilateral cooperation between Korea and Japan continues to increase in line with the evolution of political and economic conditions surrounding East Asia. The great necessity for cooperation between the two close neighbors will be clearly perceivable when they try to see mutual benefits and interests inherent in genuine bilateral cooperation. The scope of cooperation has continued to expand impressively in the past decade, but it can be hardly said that the state of cooperation now existing between the two countries is satisfactory or adequate to meet the demands of reality.

In terms of quantity, economic cooperation between the two has undergone steady and substantial expansion, as shown by the rapid annual increase in the volume of exports and imports. But when it comes to the quality of such cooperation, we cannot but point to the lack of reciprocity and equilibrium especially in the trade sector. Last year, Korea suffered \$1,778 million in deficits in its trade with Japan. During the first half of this year, Korea's trade deficits with Japan rose to \$1,554 million, a new record for a six-month period in our trade with Japan. Our deficits with Japan account for most of Korea's overall deficits in international trade.

Essentially, the chronic trade gap between the two countries is a factor that will hamper the sound and sustained expansion of trade volume. Government and private business leaders in Japan have indicated, from time to time, their awareness of the need to rectify the acute trade imbalance between the two nations. But the ever-worsening disparity is an attestation in itself that concrete initiatives have not been taken by Japan to address the trade imbalance problem, while the need to rectify the situation is becoming greater to help insure the sound economic growth of Korea in a newly evolving security environment due to the phased withdrawal of U.S. ground forces.

The just-ended 15th joint standing committee session of the Korea-Japan cooperation committee in Tokyo, however, raises hopes that Japanese political and business leaders are now more prepared than ever to view the issue of Korea-Japan cooperation of a higher plane; that is, to promote such cooperation in the context of mutual economic and security interests. Unlike formalistic affirmation of cooperation themes in previous similar meetings, the session agreed to map out a seven-year plan to strengthen cooperative relations. The projected plan will embody specific principles and goals for resolving political and economic problems existing between the two countries.

Another encouraging product of the session is that the Japanese delegation has indicated Japan's intention to dispatch a high-powered purchasing mission, consisting of Japanese businessmen and government officials, to Korea this year. This mission, if realized, will represent the first concrete Japanese gesture aimed at rectifying the chronic trade imbalance between the two countries. The cooperation committee is a nonofficial consultative channel, but it is composed of top-notch political and business leaders from both countries. Thus, initiatives taken by the consultative body can hopefully lead the way toward expanded cooperation in all fields. Significant progress in strengthening multi-lateral cooperative relations between our two countries will be insured when Japanese political and business leaders correctly perceive Japan's genuine stake in the security and economic well-being of Korea.

JAPANESE FIRM WITHDRAWS FROM SHELF OIL EXPLORATION

SK310325Y Seoul HAPTONG in English 0306 GMT 31 Jul 78 SK

[Text] Tokyo, 31 Jul (HAPTONG)--Nishi Nihon Sekiyu Kaihatsu has virtually withdrawn from a projected exploration of the Korea-Japan joint development mining block under the two countries' Continental Shelf agreement.

The Ministry of International Trade and Industry said over the weekend that the oil firm has failed to apply for a concession in the seventh mining block, the area the two countries are to jointly explore for oil and other resources, by July 27, the deadline for the application.

The Nishi Nihon Sekiyu, along with two other major Japanese oil firms--the Nippon Oil Development Co. and the Teikoku Oil Co.--had a priority over others in participating in the project because they made similar applications before the bilateral pact formally went into effect in June. The Nippon Oil and Teikoku Oil complied with the ministry's measure and formally retained the vested right to share in the development project in the future. With the Nishi Nihon Sekiyu no longer in the picture, the ministry will receive application from other domestic firms to fill the vacancy by Sept. 28.

GOVERNMENT TO SEEK EDUCATIONAL LOAN FROM JAPAN

SK010148Y Seoul HAPTONG in English 0120 GMT 1 Aug 78 SK

[Text] Seoul, 1 Aug (HAPTONG)--South Korea will try to obtain a loan from Japan to help finance the modernization of training facilities at the nation's engineering colleges, it was learned at the Education Ministry today. Though the extent of the proposed Japanese loan now being sought by Korea was not made known, Korean Education Minister Pak Chan-hyon will discuss with his Japanese counterpart Shigetami Sunada Thursday in Tokyo the details of Korean loan requests, ministry sources said.

Minister Pak is scheduled to make a short stopover in Japan on his way home from a meeting of education ministers of Asian and Pacific nations in Colombo, Sri Lanka, the sources said. If the proposed loan is extended by Japan, it will be the first Japanese loan for educational programs in Korea, the sources said. South Korea had previously received \$7.4 million in grants as part of Japan's property claims settlement fund for the improvement of the engineering college of Seoul National University, the sources revealed.

Meanwhile, the sources disclosed, South Korea has already secured a total of \$77.4 million in loans from the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development (IBRD) for various educational programs such as the expansion of necessary equipment for technical high schools and engineering colleges.

PARTIES REACH AGREEMENT ON RESOLVING APARTMENT SCANDAL

SK010150Y Seoul HAPTONG in English 0106 GMT 1 Aug 78 SK

[Text] Seoul, 1 Aug (HAPTONG)--The majority and minority parties have tentatively reached a basic agreement to call the House Construction Committee into session at an early date--possibly by the middle of this month--to interpellate the government on the controversial apartment allotment scandal involving a number of civil servants.

Both camps managed to narrow the differences in the thorny issue of whether to convene the house panel through a series of behind-the-scenes negotiations Monday night and Tuesday morning.

The majority and minority parties, based on this unofficial agreement, are to resume floor leaders' meeting later this week or early next week at the latest to discuss in detail the opposition demand for the convocation of the house unit.

As prospects are getting bright for the house committee session, the major opposition New Democratic Party has cancelled its plan to introduce a motion to censure the house panel's chairman, Rep. Yun Tae-il, for not complying with the opposition's "lawful" request for the opening of the committee.

This was regarded as a political gesture on the part of the opposition to get a parliamentary inquiry session on the apartment controversies opened. However, there still exist possibilities of rupture of the on-going majority-minority negotiations.

Rep. Song Won-yong, floor leader of the NDP, said that even though his party withdrew a proposed censure motion against the committee chairman, a more powerful disciplinary action will be sought against Rep. Yun if the committee is not convened at an early date.

Meanwhile, a high ruling party source expressed a displeasure at a recent opposition sit-in in the National Assembly calling for the House Construction Committee meeting.

DIPLOMATIC DRIVE TO INCREASE EXPORTS LAUNCHED

SK270233Y Seoul HAPTONG in English 0237 GMT 27 Jul 78 SK

[Text] Seoul, 27 Jul (HAPTONG)--South Korea will launch intensive economic diplomacy in its drive to attain this year's export goal set at \$12.5 billion, it was learned at the Foreign Ministry today.

In view of the unfavorable export performance during the first half of this year and dim prospects for Korea's export sales during the rest of this year, the government has decided to promote the export promotion drive, ministry sources said. Korea's merchandise exports in the first half of this year came to \$5,714 million, or only 45.7 percent of this year's export goal, they said.

In line with the government's export drive, Foreign Minister Pak Tong-chin Wednesday ordered all the Korean diplomatic and consular missions abroad to map out export promotion measures by analyzing the regional export performances, the sources said. Minister Pak said in his instruction that the stepped-up diplomatic activities of Korean officials stationed abroad are urgently needed as the mounting moves of advanced nations to restrict imports from South Korea and other advanced developing countries are certain to take a concrete form through multi-lateral trade negotiations (MTN).

All the Korean diplomatic and consular missions abroad were urged to make their utmost efforts to help boost Korea's export sales and to work out measures designed to cope with the growing protectionist moves of the host countries, the sources said.

In an attempt to expand Korea's export sales to the United States, EEC member nations and Japan, a series of export promotion meetings of Korean diplomatic officials, chiefs of the Korea Trade Promotion Corporation (KOTRA) regional offices and branch chiefs of Korean trading firms stationed in these areas will be held next month, the sources said.

Korean Ambassador to Washington Kim Yong-shik will preside over an export promotion meeting in New York on August 1 to discuss, among other things, ways and means of coping with the U.S. move to restrict the import of steel products and other items from South Korea, they said.

Korean Ambassador to Bonn Yi Chang-hui will convene an export promotion meeting in Munich August 27-28 to seek increased export sales to the EEC region. The EEC is moving to restrict the import of footwear, electronic products, plywood and earthenware from South Korea.

A similar meeting will be held in Tokyo early next month to discuss measures designed to rectify the worsening trade imbalance between South Korea and Japan, which stood at 1,240 million dollars in disfavor of South Korea during the first five months of this year, the sources added.

By area, meanwhile, South Korea exported 1,599,039,000 dollars' worth to Asia in the first six months of this year (48.5 percent of the year's regional export target of \$3.3 billion), 793,659,000 dollars' worth to the Middle East (37.8 percent of the year's target of \$2.1 billion), 1,041,059,000 dollars' worth to Europe (49.6 percent of the year's target of \$2.1 billion), 2,016,184,000 dollars' worth to North America (46.2 percent of the year's target of \$4,360 million), 101,748,000 dollars' worth to Latin America (50.9 percent of the year's target of \$200 million), 87,071,000 dollars' worth to Oceania (51.2 percent of the year's target of \$170 million) and 75,210,000 dollars' worth to Africa (27.9 percent of the year's target of \$270 million), according to the latest government statistics.

MINISTRY INVESTIGATES IMPORTING OF HAZARDOUS U.S. INDUSTRIES

SK010834Y Seoul HAPTONG in English 0832 GMT 1 Aug 78 SK

[Text] Seoul, 1 Aug (HAPTONG)--The Health and Social Affairs Ministry today said an official inquiry has been underway to determine whether the U.S. industrialists have exported their hazardous and pollution-causing industries to South Korea.

The ministry was reacting to reports from Washington that some of the American hazardous industries, including asbestos factories, were exported to such countries as Brazil, Mexico and South Korea, where cheap and non-union labor is abundant. A ministry official, however, denied having permitted imports of cancer-causing products that have been banned in America and any other foreign country, although limited amounts of food additives were allowed in.

EXPERTS DEVELOP NEW, HIGH-YIELD WHEAT STRAINS

SK220911Y Seoul HAPTONG in English 0824 GMT 22 Jul 78 SK

[Text] Seoul, 22 Jul (HAPTONG)--Three new high-yielding, fast-growing wheat strains have been developed by an experts team at the state-run Office of Rural Development, it was reported here today. Kim In-hwan, director of the office, said the new species, developed after two years of PLNA breeding, are capable of yielding 15-33 percent higher than the present ones. He expected the newly developed wheat strains will contribute much to increase the country's wheat production, of which self-sufficient rate stood at 5.8 percent last year. The new species, named "Suwon No 217," "Suwon No 218" and "Milyang No 11," will be planted for cultivation by local farmers across the country from 1983, the director said.

NDP DECRIES ECONOMIC CRISIS, BLAMES GOVERNMENT

SK270159Y Seoul HAPTONG in English 0114 GMT 27 Jul 78 SK

[Excerpts] Seoul, 27 Jul (HAPTONG)--The opposition New Democratic Party said today that the national economy is facing a grave crisis triggered by the soaring price increases, monetary favoritism for big businesses, adverse effects of the value added tax system and overheated real estate speculations. To tide over the economic difficulties, the major opposition party said in a policy alternative presented to "help overcome the economic crisis," the government should stop relying on big businesses in carrying out its economic development policy.

Not only has the government reliance on big enterprises produced many sorts of favoritism in the extension of bank loans but also it has deepened the gap of wealth in the society, according to the NDP policy alternative issued by Rep. Pak Il, chairman of the party's Policy Deliberation Committee. The livelihood of people has been threatened by low wages, inflation and skyrocketing commodity prices, it said.

Describing the cabinet of Premier Choe Kyu-ha as incapable of overcoming the economic crisis, the NDP said that it would be inevitable for the cabinet to step down. Accusing big business of amassing fortunes by making speculative real estate investments with export financing loans extended to them and other means, the party said that some 67 percent of last year's bank loans went to large enterprises.

The monetary control function of the central bank has to be strengthened, and the annual ceiling on money supply should be regulated, the NDP said. The commodity supply should be expanded through further import liberalization, it added.

UNEN SCORES PEKING LEADERS AS ENEMIES OF DISARMAMENT

CW281407Y Ulaanbaatar MONTSAME in Russian 1444 GMT 27 Jul 78 OW

[Report on UNEN 27 July unattributed article: "Peking Leaders Are Enemies of Disarmament"]

[Text] Ulaanbaatar, 27 Jul (MONTSAME)--UNEN states: The demands for strengthening peace and security throughout the world and for preventing war are closely linked with the problem of disarmament. Therefore an overwhelming majority of states and peoples of the world attach great significance to this vitally important issue, mobilizing great efforts toward its positive solution. A striking illustration of this was the recent special session of the UN General Assembly on disarmament.

Constructive proposals of the Soviet Union to find a real way to prevent the arms race, submitted by it for consideration by the participants in the 10th special session of the UN General Assembly, have found warm support of many countries in the world and became a program for solving the problems of disarmament at the present stage. This, UNEN stresses, was a new victory of the USSR's peace-loving foreign policy.

The paper states: But it is known that reactionary forces still exist that oppose the strengthening of durable world peace and disarmament.

NATO countries, headed by the United States, are intensifying the arms race in every possible way, and the Peking leaders--Mao's successors--are in the same harness with them. The Peking leaders, encouraging the insidious designs of the most reactionary forces of imperialism, are forcing their country on the dangerous road of the arms race, the article stresses.

The Peking leaders are intensively militarizing their country, fanning war propaganda more vigorously. They are attempting to prove that world war is unavoidable, that it is not terrible but "beneficial" for the people.

Recent facts and events show that the Chinese leaders, in close alliance with the bosses of the Western imperialist military-industrial complexes and using modern scientific and technical achievements in the field of defense, are striving to modernize their army. For this purpose they go so far as even to cooperate with any forces of imperialism and international reaction. The Peking militarists, by intensifying the arms race, are striving to undermine detente, restore old hotbeds of war and create new ones and return mankind to the times of "cold war," UNEN notes.

TRADE UNION PAPER CLAIMS CHINESE ABROAD ARE PEKING'S 'FIFTH COLUMN'

CW281635Y Ulaanbaatar MONTSAME in Russian 1526 GMT 27 Jul 78 OW

[Text] Ulaanbaatar, 27 Jul (MONTSAME)--The Peking leaders have used and are currently using more widely for their mercenary motives persons of Chinese origin residing abroad. Referring to them as Peking's "fifth column," today's trade union paper HODOLMIR states: This year the Chinese leaders began to show "even more concern" for the Chinese in other countries.

The Chinese media shamelessly refer to persons of Chinese origin abroad as "proletarians," but in reality these "poor persons" mercilessly hold in their hands "the pulses of economies" of some countries in Southeast Asia, including Indonesia, Malaysia and the Philippines, the paper notes. In this connection it is not accidental that foreign press estimates say that the Chinese millionaires in foreign countries send at least 80 to 100 million dollars in foreign capital to the PRC every year.

It is also no secret, HODOLMOR adds, that the present Chinese leaders are devoting "constant concern and attention" to the return home from abroad of scientists of Chinese origin, particularly physicists, to use them in the production of nuclear arms. This is the true nature of Peking's so-called "fifth column."

In conclusion HODOLMOR notes that this policy of the Chinese leaders is becoming more dangerous and vile, and this is testified in particular by their provocative activities against socialist Vietnam. This is an extra reminder to all mankind that it should heighten vigilance.

USSR PEOPLE'S CONTROL COMMITTEE CHAIRMAN ARRIVES 31 JULY

OW011421Y Ulaanbaatar MONTSAME in Russian 1826 GMT 31 Jul 78 OW

[Text] Ulaanbaatar, 31 Jul (MONTSAME)--A delegation of the USSR People's Control Committee headed by its chairman, A.M. Shkolnikov, arrived here today.

The delegation was met at Ulaanbaatar's Bayant-uhaa Airport by L. Damdinjab, chairman of the MPR People's Control Committee, and other officials. Also on hand was M.P. Makareyev, charge d'affaires ad interim of the USSR in the MPR. Later today the delegation was received at the MPR People's Control Committee.

USSR COMMITTEE FOR DEFENSE OF PEACE DELEGATION VISIT REPORTED

OW011419Y Ulaanbaatar MONTSAME in Russian 1824 GMT 31 Jul 78 OW

[Text] Ulaanbaatar, 31 Jul (MONTSAME)--A delegation of the Soviet Committee for the Defense of Peace headed by A.Ya. Ovchinnikova, deputy chairman of the RSFSR Supreme Soviet Presidium and chairman of the Yakutskaya ASSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, is visiting here at the invitation of the Mongolian Committee for the Defense of Peace.

During its visit here the Soviet delegation has visited industrial enterprises in Darhan city, the Sharyn Gol state farm, the International "Friendship" Pioneers Camp in Bayangol, and the Revolution Museum in Ulaanbaatar.

CUBAN FOREIGN MINISTRY DELEGATION ENDS VISIT

OW011347Y Ulaanbaatar MONTSAME in Russian 0517 GMT 31 Jul 78 OW

[Text] Ulaanbaatar, 30 Jul (MONTSAME)--The delegation of the Cuban Ministry of Foreign Relations headed by Pelegrin Torras, vice minister of foreign relations, has concluded its visit to the MPR. The delegation visited here at the invitation of the MPR Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

J. Bandzar, MPR deputy minister of foreign affairs, and Pelegrin Torras, vice minister of foreign relations of the Republic of Cuba, exchanged views on the present situation in and the prospects of developing relations between the two countries and on other questions of mutual interest. The two sides informed one another of the MPR and Republic of Cuba Governments' foreign policy efforts aimed at insuring peace and security throughout the world. The Republic of Cuba Ministry of Foreign Relations delegation was received by M. Dugersuren, MPR minister of Foreign Affairs.

During its visit the Cuban delegation visited a number of industrial enterprises and cultural institutions in Ulaanbaatar, visited the Mongolian-Cuban Friendship Agricultural Association, and participated in activities devoted to the 25th anniversary of the assault on the Moncada barracks.

TSEDENBAL GREETES WORLD YOUTH FESTIVAL IN HAVANA

OW291429Y Ulaanbaatar MONTSAME in Russian 1840 GMT 28 Jul 78 OW

[Text of congratulatory telegram to participants in the 11th World Youth and Students Festival from Y. Tsedenbal, first secretary of the MPRP Central Committee and chairman of the People's Great Hural Presidium--date not given]

[Text] Ulaanbaatar, 28 Jul (MONTSAME)--On behalf of the MPRP Central Committee, the MPR People's Great Hural Presidium, all the Mongolian people and on my own behalf, I convey to you, the participants in the 11th World Youth and Students Festival, warm and cordial greetings and best wishes.

This impressive forum of our planet's youth is deeply symbolic because it is being held on the island of freedom, the Republic of Cuba, which was the first to kindle the torch of socialist revolution in the Western Hemisphere and is showing the whole world an example of heroic and tireless struggle in defense of its socialist conquests under conditions of unceasing political and ideological diversionary tactics and economic pressure by imperialism.

We are sincerely pleased with the great accomplishments of the fraternal Cuban people who, under the leadership of the Communist Party of Cuba, are carrying out fundamental sociopolitical and economic transformations in their country, demonstrating the vital force and great advantages of true socialism.

We think highly of the great attention and concern shown by the Communist Party of Cuba, the Cuban Government and the Union of Young Communists of Cuba in the enormous task of successfully conducting the 11th World Youth and Students Festival in their country.

The world youth forum, which is currently being held in Cuba, is a major collective ideological and political measure for strengthening the friendship and unity of youths of various countries in the struggle for peace and international security, for insuring their democratic rights and freedoms, for defending the vital interests of the younger generation and for opposing the danger of a new world war and the forces of reaction and imperialism.

During the past several years, as a result of the Soviet Union's purposeful foreign policy activities, the coordinated activities of the socialist community countries and the efforts of all peace-loving and progressive forces of the world, important frontiers have been reached in the struggle to reorganize international relations in accordance with the principles of peaceful coexistence of states with different social systems.

It is gratifying to note that at present the democratic, progressive youth and student movement for peace and international cooperation, for freedom and independence of peoples has been considerably strengthened and become more mature.

The heroic struggle of the peoples and youths of the developing countries of Asia, Africa and Latin America for national independence and social progress and against the forces of reaction as well as the mass actions of progressive youths and students in capitalist countries against the oppression of monopoly capital and for their civil and political rights have met with the broadest support of youths of the socialist community countries, who are marching in the vanguard of the international democratic youth and student movement and in the struggle against imperialism, for peace, friendship and social progress of peoples.

A clear indicator of the ever-growing social activity of the younger generation is their increasing influence on the sociopolitical life of their countries and on the world situation in general.

The world festival of democratic youths has passed the test of time, strengthened its political positions and established itself as one of the most democratic public mass movements of our time.

We express our firm confidence that the present youth and student festival will promote the further unification and rallying of democratic youths and all progressive forces of the younger generation of our planet's people in the struggle against imperialism, colonialism and neocolonialism and racial discrimination, for peace, national liberation, independence, democracy and social progress.

We wholeheartedly wish the 11th World Youth and Students Festival great success in its work "for anti-imperialism solidarity, peace and friendship."

Long live peace throughout the world!

Long live the fraternal unity and militant solidarity of the progressive, democratic youth and student movement of the whole world!

BRIEFS

AMBASSADOR TO HUNGARY--Ulaanbaatar, 26 Jul--UNEN reports that G. Lazar, chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Hungarian People's Republic, has received B. Dugersuren, MPR ambassador to the Hungarian People's Republic, in connection with the ambassador's upcoming departure for home. [Text] [Ulaanbaatar MONTSAME in Russian 0507 GMT 27 Jul 78 OW]

CUBAN POSTER EXHIBIT--Ulaanbaatar, 26 Jul--An exhibition of Cuban posters devoted to Cuba's national day opened today in Ulaanbaatar. The opening was addressed by D. Garam-ochir, MPR first deputy minister of communications and deputy chairman of the Mongolian-Cuban Friendship Association. [Ulaanbaatar MONTSAME in Russian 1525 GMT 26 Jul 78 OW]

PEACE COMMITTEE MEETING--Ulaanbaatar, 26 Jul--The results of the recent Moscow session of the WPC Presidium were discussed at a session of members of the presidium of the Mongolian Committee for the Defense of Peace. Academician N. Sodnom, chairman of the Mongolian Committee for the Defense of Peace, spoke on the WPC Presidium session results. The participants expressed resolute support for the resolutions adopted by the WPC Presidium session. [Ulaanbaatar MONTSAME in Russian 1505 GMT 26 Jul 78 OW]

SRV WORKERS--Ulaanbaatar, 27 Jul--The Vietnamese construction workers, who are working at the construction sites in the Mongolian capital, have shown high professional skill and examples of selfless labor. They are currently engaged in the repairs of the 10-year school No. 17. They must complete repair work valued at 200,000 tugriks. [Ulaanbaatar MONTSAME in Russian 1515 GMT 27 Jul 78 OW]

PRC EMBASSY RECEPTION MARKS PLA FOUNDING ANNIVERSARY

BK020529Y Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 2300 GMT 1 Aug 78 BK

[Text] At 1800 on 31 July Comrade Teng Kun-shan, military attache to the Chinese Embassy, hosted a splendid reception at the PRC Embassy in Phnom Penh to mark the 51st founding anniversary of the Chinese People's Liberation Army. Attending this reception were Comrade Nuon Chea, deputy secretary of the KCP Central Committee and chairman of the Standing Committee of the Kampuchean People's Representative Assembly; Comrade Mey Prang, chairman of the Committee for Communications; Comrade Cheng An, chairman of the Committee for Industry; Comrade Ieng Thirith, minister of social affairs; Comrade Yun Yat, minister of propaganda, culture and education; and many cadres of the Kampuchean Revolutionary Army and from various ministries. Comrade Wang I-chi, acting charge d'affaires of the PRC Embassy and his wife and other members of the Chinese Embassy were present. Diplomats accredited to Democratic Kampuchea and their wives also attended. On this occasion, Comrade Military Attache Teng Kun-shan and Comrade Deputy Secretary Nuon Chea made speeches marking the 51st founding anniversary of the Chinese People's Liberation Army and hailing the ever growing and strengthening great revolutionary friendship and militant solidarity traditionally existing between our two revolutionary armies, peoples and countries under the leadership of our two parties.

After expressing wholehearted thanks for the presence of the leading Kampuchean comrades and cadres, particularly of our deputy party secretary, Comrade Teng Kun-shan recalled the glorious history of the Chinese People's Liberation Army which has grown rapidly under the guidance and teaching of Comrade Chairman Mao Tse-tung. The comrade military attache to the Chinese Embassy said: Today our army is uniting with the people throughout the country in a consolidated union around the party Central Committee headed by the wise leader Comrade Chairman Hua, holding high the great banner of Comrade Chairman Mao and accelerating the revolutionizing and modernizing of the army.

Our army faithfully follows Comrade Chairman Mao's concept and line for building the army; carries on the political work of reorganizing and expanding the good tradition of our party and army; firmly upholds the principle that the party leads the army; pays particular attention to improving the army; initiates a mass movement to emulate the example of Comrade Lei Feng of the bold 6th Company of the 1st Division of the air force; implements to a greater extent the line laid down by the 11th CCP Congress and carries out all combat duties with the realization that the class struggle is the key link in running the army well; stays combat ready, remains constantly ready to crush all enemies daring to invade us; vigorously strives to defend the fatherland and liberate Taiwan; and builds our country into a great, strong and modern socialist state.

Comrade Teng Kun-shan went on to say: Since the smashing of the gang of four, the situation in our country has steadily improved. Our people, under the leadership of the CCP Central Committee headed by the wise leader Comrade Chairman Hua, and with the encouragement of the 11th CCP Congress and 5th NPC Congress, are advancing boldly toward the four modernizations of China. The whole country is now united and peaceful. The seething socialist spirit of the masses of workers, peasants, cadres and intellectuals has soared higher than ever before. All production fronts are alive with seething, enthusiastic and greatly developed sights. New waves of revolution and construction are thundering their way.

After dwelling on developments on the international scene which are favorable to the world people's struggle against imperialism, colonialism and hegemonism, Comrade Teng Kun-shan expressed his admiration at the comprehensive victories scored by our Kampuchean people under the leadership of the KCP.

He said: Deserving special admiration is the fact that during the past year the heroic Kampuchean people have closely united around the KCP Central Committee with Comrade Secretary Pol Pot as the leader, have expressed indignation at and hatred for the common enemy, have fought valiantly to smash one Vietnamese armed aggression and subversive maneuver after another, and have achieved great victories.

These victories constitute a mighty encouragement for the revolutionary people of all countries in the world and a stinging blow to those who want to become the master of the Indochina federation and advance toward ruling over Southeast Asia as a whole, as well as a blow to their supporters. The just struggle of the Kampuchean people is enjoying the broad sympathy and support of the people of all countries in the world.

Comrade Military Attache Teng Kun-shan concluded his speech by expressing his joy and satisfaction at the steady development of the friendship and solidarity between Kampuchea and China. He said: the two parties of China and Kampuchea are fraternal parties advocating Marxism-Leninism. China and Kampuchea are two neighboring fraternal socialist countries. The peoples and armies of our two countries are close comrades-in-arms. The profound revolutionary friendship between us was forged on the basis of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism. The Chinese people stand resolutely on the side of the Kampuchean people, closely uniting with you comrades in order to score victories together in socialist revolution and socialist construction, as well as in the just struggle of the Kampuchean people against external aggression.

Following the speech by Comrade Teng Kun-shan, Comrade Deputy Secretary Nuon Chea, on behalf of the male and female combatants and cadres of the Kampuchean Revolutionary Army and the Kampuchean people, expressed his warmest congratulations and greetings filled with the most profound sentiment of revolutionary brotherhood to the male and female combatants of the Chinese People's Liberation Army and to their fraternal comrades-in-arms, the Chinese people, on the occasion of the 51st founding anniversary of the courageous Chinese People's Liberation Army. The comrade deputy secretary of our party continued his speech by recalling the glorious past of the Chinese People's Liberation Army, founded and fostered by Comrade Chairman Mao Tse-tung himself. The comrade deputy party secretary expressed his satisfaction at the excellent development of the bonds of friendship and solidarity between the two parties, peoples and countries. He said: we are extremely delighted to see that so far the great revolutionary friendship and militant solidarity between our two revolutionary armies, governments and peoples under the leadership of the two parties of Kampuchea and China have steadily developed and become more solid and stronger. Such great advances in this great friendship and militant solidarity have been achieved because our two armies and peoples are attached to the same revolutionary ideal, respect, love and help each other from the bottom of our hearts and most faithfully and sincerely stand on the basis of equal treatment and mutual respect for sovereignty.

The comrade deputy secretary of our party concluded his speech by reiterating his heartiest and deepest thanks to the CCP, Chinese Government, Chinese People's Liberation Army and fraternal Chinese people for consistently and faithfully abiding by the teaching of Comrade Chairman Hua Kuo-feng in continuously giving us all kinds of assistance and support without any conditions in the pure spirit of proletarian internationalism, thus enabling us to become even more independent and sovereign. The speeches by Comrade Military Attache Ten Kun-shan and Deputy Party Secretary Nuon Chea were interrupted several times by warm and hearty applause reflecting the depth and strength of the bonds of great revolutionary friendship and militant solidarity existing between the two parties, peoples and countries. Following the reception, Chinese films were screened in honor of the guests. Both the reception and film show proceeded in a most cordial and warm atmosphere.

IENG SARY SPEECH AT NONALINED CONFERENCE

BK290840Y Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 2300 GMT 28 Jul 78 BK

["Full text" of speech by Cambodian Deputy Prime Minister for Foreign Affairs Ieng Sary at 27 July plenary session of the foreign ministers conference of nonalined countries in Belgrade--read by announcer]

[Text] Mr President: In the current changing world situation, this conference of foreign ministers of our nonalined countries is of special significance to the establishment of a sound, honest and firm foundation to guarantee the future of our movement. The delegation of Democratic Kampuchea is most happy with the choice of the site of this conference because it is here that our movement was officially founded 17 years ago and because the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia under the leadership of President Josip Broz Tito has from the beginning played an important role in our movement by correctly adhering to our principles of nonalinement.

We ask you, Mr President, to convey the warm friendly salutations of the people and Government of Democratic Kampuchea to President Josip Broz Tito, the outstanding hero and founder of the nonalined movement, and to the friendly people and Government of the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia. We also express our heartfelt thanks for the warm and cordial hospitality accorded to us. We extend warm friendly greetings to the Republic of Djibouti which has come to expand the ranks of our great family. We warmly congratulate you, Mr President, on your election to an important post in our movement and wish you success in your lofty mission. Our Democratic Kampuchean delegation will make every effort to contribute to the brilliant success of this foreign ministers conference of nonalined countries which faces many major problems relating to the future of our movement.

Mr President: The foreign ministers conference of our nonalined countries is taking place at a time when our movement is growing and advancing despite some obstacles and complications on its path. The role of our movement in the international arena as an independent force has greatly increased in importance. Since the fifth summit conference in Colombo, our movement has continued to successfully preserve the principles of nonalinement, preventing both the imperialist major power and the expansionist major power [mbha amnach chakrapoat ning moha amnach veatiniyom] and their collaborators from diverting our movement into one serving their policies of aggression and expansion and rivalry for world supremacy.

In the past 2 years, the nonalined movement--based on the principles of independence, equality, noninterference in other countries' internal affairs, nonaffiliation with any bloc and active struggle for the cause of national independence--has spread wider throughout the world. In regard to relations among states, the people of the nonalined countries, Third World countries and countries cherishing independence, peace and justice have upheld the five principles that our movement promotes as the basis for these relations. They have struggled so that relations among states can be carried out on the basis of these principles in order to bring about peace and harmony among countries and to allow all countries to prosper and advance with independence and cooperate on the basis of equality.

Our struggle is to preserve the unity in our movement and to keep the principles of nonalinement pure against attempts by the imperialist major power and the expansionist major power and their collaborators to split this movement and undermine its principles. This has caused peoples and countries all over the world who cherish independence, peace and justice to pay greater attention to the perfidious and criminal activities of these major powers and their collaborators.

A clearer distinction has been drawn between friends and foes of national independence; between those who truly do not belong to any bloc or alliance and those who are the hirelings of the imperialist major power or the expansionist major power; and between those who are loyal to the principles of nonalignment and those who want to divert the nonaligned movement into serving the interests of their class. These distinctions have become clear to the point where any country daring to serve even covertly the policy of aggression or expansion of the imperialist major power and the expansionist major power or the rivalry between them, or to allow these major powers to establish themselves on its territory, even covertly, in order to carry out acts of interference and aggression against another country will be opposed by its own people, accursed by the world peoples and completely isolated in the international arena.

At present, opinion within our ranks solidly opposes giving such a country any role in managing the affairs of our nonaligned movement. This is because we are concerned about the future of the movement. The experiences that the world people and our movement have summed up from the past struggle, particularly in making clear the distinction between friend and foe, are most precious for their struggle in the future. Over the past 2 years, the role of our great family in safeguarding the just cause of the people of Asia, Africa and Latin America fighting against the aggression, expansion, domination, oppression, persecution, exploitation and plunder by the imperialist major power and the expansionist major power and by colonialism, neocolonialism, racism, apartheid and Zionism has greatly increased. Our political stand of resolutely siding with the struggle of these people has vigorously aided them in their rapid advance toward victory. The role of our movement in maintaining peace has also been further strengthened. During the recent special session of the United Nations General Assembly on disarmament, held at the initiative of our movement, a great number of small and medium-sized countries had the opportunity to express their views and stands and to smash the monopoly of the imperialist major power and the expansionist major power, preventing them from using the disarmament question to cover up their policy of aggression, expansion and war provocation.

Our movement has been most active in defending the principle of national independence, in preserving peace and in establishing a new international economic order, and its influence in the international arena has increased significantly. In the face of the dark and frenzied activities of the expansionist major power and the imperialist major power and their collaborators over the past 2 years aimed at diverting the nonaligned movement into serving their alliance or at splitting and weakening our movement, we hold that the increasing role and influence of our movement and its great strength attest to the scope of the success of the common endeavor made by all countries loyal to the movement and principles of nonalignment. However, in the future our struggle demands that we double our efforts, for our movement is entering a phase in which we will have to confront even more serious and complex problems and fight resolutely to protect and keep pure forever the nonaligned movement and to preserve its independence, preventing it from leaning toward any bloc. On the one hand, there are the contradictions within our ranks. On the other, there are the increasingly feverish activities of the expansionist major power and the imperialist major power and their collaborators to interfere in and divide our movement and to interfere in the internal affairs of our countries. Contradictions among us are not unusual. The experience of our movement has shown that so long as we consistently and faithfully adhere to the principles of nonalignment that is, so long as we continue to respect with actual deeds the principles of mutual respect for independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity, nonaggression, noninterference in each other's internal affairs, and equality, problems among us will be settled easily in accordance with the independence, sovereignty and fundamental interests of all of our countries.

So far, many of our nonaligned countries have upheld this stand and solved their problems, thus creating peace and harmony among them. However, past experience has shown that whenever the imperialist major power and the expansionist major power poke their noses into our contradictions, small, insignificant differences become major, insoluble problems. These major powers take advantage of this situation in order to interfere in the region concerned and to expand their influence. The region is thus sucked into the sphere of contention of these major powers which do not hesitate to stage coups d'etat or to send tens of thousands of mercenary forces to carry out intervention in the most savage manner. Moreover, our movement has to face the problems caused by the fact that some regimes, fired by expansionist ambitions, have sought the aid of either the expansionist major power or the imperialist major power, both of whom also cast covetous eyes on the regions concerned, to help them implement their strategy of becoming sovereigns in those regions. This opens the door for these major powers to commit open intervention. Such conduct is in blatant violation of the principles of nonalignment and seriously affects the unity of our movement.

In general, in the future each of our countries and our movement will have to face even more serious acts of interference, subversion and intervention and repeated coup attempts perpetrated by the expansionist major power and the imperialist major power and their collaborators with the aim of altering the political and social institutions of independent and nonaligned countries, changing their foreign policy and suppressing their independence. They use political and economic organizations--whether official or private--as instruments with which to interfere in the internal affairs of these countries. At the same time, they commit direct or indirect aggression and use mercenary forces of all stripes against, exercise pressure on and hurl slanderous propaganda attacks at independent and nonaligned countries. They cause unrest in these countries and call for uprisings to topple their governments.

The expansionist major power and the imperialist major power and their collaborators are committing crimes against the security, peace, independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity of an increasing number of countries in Asia, Africa and Latin America. They are interfering in the affairs of and aggressing against all nonaligned countries to shake the ranks of the nonaligned nations and to undermine the nonaligned movement so as to prevent it from effectively fighting their acts of aggression, expansion, exploitation and domination.

In the days to come our movement will have to seriously confront the fact that the expansionist major power and the imperialist major power and their collaborators are feverishly intensifying their acts aimed at dividing our movement and interfering in its internal affairs. On the one hand, they are more active in their attempts to undermine our idea of nonalignment and conform it to their ideology so that they can drag the nonaligned movement into serving their aggressive and expansionist policy and their moves to expand their influence vis-a-vis each other. On the other hand, they continue to muster friends within our movement itself. They label a country according to the interest of their aggressive and expansionist policy. This application of labels seriously damages the right of each people to control its own destiny and constitutes a most brutal interference in the internal affairs of a country, for the political, economic and social systems of each country and its ideology are the affairs of that country alone. As for the principles of our movement, they stand regardless of the internal systems of the member countries.

In the face of these ruthless activities by the expansionist major power and the imperialist major power and their collaborators, our numerous nonaligned countries have expressed their resolute determination to continue to heighten their sense of vigilance, further strengthen their unity and fight even more vigorously in order to defend the independence of the movement, keep the principles of nonalignment pure and preserve national independence and the right of the people to determine their own destiny.

Our numerous nonaligned countries clearly see that only by firmly and faithfully adhering to the principles and political basis of the nonaligned movement stipulated in summit conferences from Belgrade to Colombo can our nonaligned movement strengthen and expand its role as an independent force with a political influence beneficial to the people's struggle for national liberation. This means that they must firmly stand on the principles of respect for independence, sovereignty, territorial integrity, equality and the right of each people to determine their own destiny; noninterference in other countries' internal affairs; nonaggression; and nonaffiliation with any political or military bloc or any contentious activities of the imperialist major power and the expansionist major power. It also means that they must actively oppose imperialism, expansionism, colonialism, racism, hegemonism and all forms of domination, exploitation and oppression both in the political and economic sectors.

Our numerous nonaligned countries have expressed the desire to adhere to these principles, without regard to the ideology or political and social systems of the members, in order to cooperate and unite with each other and carry on the struggle. It is true that the member countries of our nonaligned movement are poor; but the purpose and desire of each country and of our movement as a whole to remain independent constitutes a most vigorous force which has kept us united and constantly seething in combat and which in the future will make us more militant and united. Therefore, if our movement is strong and influential, it is because it is independent. Should it be transformed into an instrument of either the expansionist major power or the imperialist major power it would not be powerful; it would lose strength, honor and soul and would be forced into inactivity.

Based on the precious experience of our nonaligned countries, we know that only by relying on our peoples, the perennial source from which we draw our strength for national defense and construction efforts, can we be independent. Our movement is strong because we maintain solidarity with and assist each other in defending our mutual independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity, and in safeguarding our peoples' right to determine their own destinies. Many countries, and our movement as a whole, have struggled and continue to struggle so that this solidarity and assistance can continue as the basis of our ideals concerning the conduct of international relations, that is, the principles of independence, equality and noninterference in each other's internal affairs. Our movement will overcome all obstacles and will grow and develop its strength.

We are confident that the outcome of this foreign ministers conference in Belgrade will encourage all people who are struggling valiently and persistently against the imperialist major power and the expansionist major power, against colonialism, neocolonialism, racism, apartheid, Zionism and all forces of domination and exploitation, and for national liberation, for the defense of their independence, sovereignty, territorial integrity and the right to manage their own destiny, and for the new international economic order.

Mr President: Democratic Kampuchea is a charter member of the nonaligned movement. We have always shared weal and woe with other members and participated in the common struggle for the victory of the principles of nonalignment and the goals of our movement. The great nonaligned family is our only family. We belong to it and no one else. We side with no major power. We did not sneak into the nonaligned movement intending to serve our own secret policy or the policy of expansion and contention for influence of the major powers. We do not harbor any designs for regional hegemonism. Our forces are stationed in no other countries. Our country does not have on its territory any military bases, missile bases, air bases or any other bases, either open or secret, of the expansionist major power or imperialist major power. We have no designs on neighboring countries or on Southeast Asia as a whole. Our Democratic Kampuchea wants close friendship with all countries near and far on the basis of independence, equality and mutual respect.

Our Kampuchean People only aspire to live in independence and peace with national honor, sovereignty and territorial integrity, and within their present frontiers. They want to mobilize all their forces to build the country along the line they have chosen. Our Kampuchean People are not even going to bring up the most unjust and deplorable events from the past such as the territorial losses which occurred as a result of brutal aggression before and during the recent period of French colonialism. This is because our Kampuchean people have a correct sense of patriotism and internationalism and believe in the principles of nonalignment.

The essence of our present struggle is no different from that of the national liberation struggle. It is a struggle to defend independence, sovereignty, territorial integrity and the people's right to determine their own destiny and to preserve national honor and the Kampuchean nation. It is a struggle against a design to swallow Kampuchea, against a strategy of forcing Kampuchea into joining a federation in which it would become somebody else's satellite and slave, against the theory of limited sovereignty, and against big nation chauvinism. Therefore, this struggle is a struggle to make our principles of nonalignment ever victorious on the land of our Democratic Kampuchea.

Our Kampuchean people are struggling valiantly because they do not wish to see their great and glorious sacrifices during the revolutionary war of national liberation come to no avail and to let the soul of the Kampuchean nation--regained through the 17 April 1975 great victory--disappear into thin air. Our Kampuchean people are determined not to allow independent, peaceful, neutral and nonaligned Democratic Kampuchea lose its independence and become somebody else's satellite and slave in any alliance or federation. They will never allow anyone to swallow their territory or exterminate their race. Our Kampuchean people worship their national independence and honor and are determined to defend them at all costs.

Holding aloft the banner of national honor, independence and sovereignty, resolutely fighting, enduring all hardships and making more sacrifices, and enjoying the strong sympathy, encouragement, support and assistance of the nonaligned countries, Third World countries and peoples all over the world who cherish independence and justice, our Kampuchean people, who more than ever are united as one under the correct leadership of the KCP and Comrade Secretary Pol Pot, have completely preserved the independence, sovereignty, territorial integrity and nonaligned policy of Democratic Kampuchea and the Kampuchean people's right to be the master of their own destiny. They will always maintain the initiative in preserving Democratic Kampuchea as an independent and nonaligned state.

The major victories achieved by our Kampuchean people in the first half of 1978 over the enemies' aggressive, expansionist and annexationist moves, coup attempts and subversive acts are of great significance equal to that of the 17 April 1975 great victory. The current struggle of our Kampuchean people is a glorious national duty that they must fulfill in their own sacred interest. At the same time, our Kampuchean people are also serious about their internationalist duty; in their capacity as people of a nonaligned state they have always resolutely fought to defend the principles of nonalignment.

Independent and nonaligned Democratic Kampuchea is a great obstacle to the ambition and strategy of aggression and expansion in Southeast Asia nurtured by the expansionist major power and the imperialist major power and their collaborators. Therefore, the current sacrifices and victories of our Kampuchean people have a significance far beyond the frontiers of Democratic Kampuchea. These victories have smashed the banner of expansion and aggression, the banner of limited sovereignty, and the banner of turning other countries into satellites upheld by the expansionist major power and the imperialist major power and their collaborators.

We hold that Democratic Kampuchea, which has preserved its own independent and nonaligned status in Southeast Asia, directly benefits the people of Southeast Asia and of Asia as a whole and those who want to make Southeast Asia a zone of peace and neutrality free from all forms of external interference.

On order to further and better carry out their national and international duties, our Kampuchean people are striving to fulfill their tasks in the new stage of their history. These tasks consist of defending the independence, sovereignty, territorial integrity and nonaligned policy of Democratic Kampuchea and rapidly building the country into a strong, prosperous and glorious state while firmly adhering to the stand of independence, self-reliance and self-determination. So far, the nonaligned countries, Third World countries and independence- and justice-loving countries have paid great attention and accorded sympathy, encouragement and support to this struggle of our Kampuchean people in the new phase of their history. The delegation of our Democratic Kampuchea would once again like to express on behalf of the people and Government of Democratic Kampuchea profound thanks for all of this.

Mr President: Along with the efforts to defend and rapidly make their country strong and prosperous in the new phase of their revolution and to contribute to protecting the principles of nonalignment and the independence of the nonaligned movement, and since the current struggle of our Kampuchean people cannot be separated from the struggle of the world peoples, the people and Government of our Democratic Kampuchea are making every effort to strengthen solidarity with and provide assistance to the revolutionary struggles, national liberation struggles and struggles for the defense of national independence being waged by the world peoples, nonaligned countries, Third World countries and independence-, peace- and justice-loving countries in the world. We regard this support and assistance as our glorious duty.

Our country is small and our people are still poor, and immediately after emerging from a devastating war we have once again fallen victim to foreign aggression. However, we are still trying to the best of our ability to join hands in providing ideological, moral and political support and assistance by siding in all circumstances with peoples in a resolute struggle against imperialism, expansionism, new and old colonialism, racism, apartheid and Zionism.

We fully support the Korean people's struggle for independent and peaceful reunification in accordance with the principles and methods put forth by Comrade President Kim Il-song. U.S. imperialism must immediately discard its policy of aggression against Korea and its two-Koreas policy and withdraw all its armed forces and weapons, including atomic weapons, from South Korea. It must immediately dismantle its military bases in South Korea and let the Korean people independently and sovereignly solve the Korean problem free from foreign interference. The Government of Democratic Kampuchea is resolutely and forever opposed to any attempt to divide Korea. The Korean people's desire for the independent reunification of their fatherland is a sacred one that no one can successfully oppose.

We wholeheartedly support the struggle of the Southeast Asian peoples to make their countries independent, peaceful, neutral and democratic; to free their territories of all foreign military bases and foreign troops, and to make Southeast Asia a region of peace and neutrality free from all forms of interference and intervention by the imperialist major power and the expansionist major power and their collaborators. We strongly support the struggle of the people of East Timor for national independence and the right to self-determination. We strongly support the Palestinian people's struggle for the return of their national rights and the struggle of other Arab peoples for the return of their territories from Zionist Israel.

We strongly support the struggle of the peoples of Zimbabwe, Namibia and Azania in their struggle for national independence and territorial integrity. We support the struggle of all friendly countries near and far for unity and territorial integrity and against the division of their territories and the presence of foreign troops and foreign military bases on their land. We constantly adhere to our stand of siding resolutely with the peoples of Asia, Africa and Latin America who are struggling for national independence, national sovereignty and the right to self-determination.

Mr President: The Belgrade conference of foreign ministers of the nonaligned countries is an important phase in the struggle to safeguard and preserve the essence of the non-aligned principles and to strengthen the role and activities of our movement. We are convinced that through this struggle our movement will become even more united and our solidarity will grow stronger, thus strengthening and purifying our movement's sacred principles which no country can use to make our movement serve its aggressive, expansionist and war-provoking policy.

In the past, when the imperialist major power and the expansionist major power were stronger than they are now, the world's people, our nonaligned countries and the independence-and justice-loving countries won successive victories. At present the strength of these powers has decreased. They are being constantly attacked by struggling peoples everywhere; and the world's people and our movement will certainly score even greater victories. The defense of national independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity and the right to self-determination as well as the safeguarding of genuine peace are in the hands of the struggling peoples. The imperialist major power and the expansionist major power can no longer impose everything on us at will.

In a situation in which the world's people have already reached high political awareness and in which the influence and role of our movement are expanding and the principle of nonalignment is being disseminated throughout the world, our great family will succeed in winning even more brilliant victories for the causes of revolution, national liberation and defense of national independence no matter how many obstacles there may be; and it will proceed to build a new international economic order. Our Democratic Kampuchea constantly supports our movement in the struggle for this splendid cause. Thank you.

IENG SARY INTERVIEW WITH LE MONDE ON CONFLICT WITH SRV

LD311313Y Paris LE MONDE in French 30, 31 Jul 78 pp 1, 3 LD

[Paul Yankovitch and Gerard Vieratelle interview in Belgrade with Deputy Prime Minister Ieng Sary: "We Are Not Counting on a Rapid Solution to Our Conflict With Vietnam"--date not given]

[Text] [Ieng Sary] The French Government seems to be clinging to the past. I had a meeting with Mr Missoffe in France at the end of 1975. I told him that the situation in our country was very complicated and that care must be taken on both sides. He has asked to visit Kampuchea. Personally, I had no objection to his coming, but after discussions in Phnom Penh we deemed that the situation made it impossible.

Unfortunately the French Government took the decision to close our embassy in Paris, which made the situation even more complicated. In addition, the French Government allowed Cambodian refugees in France to engage in activities hostile to Cambodia aimed at overthrowing its government.

At the present time there should be no problem about normalizing diplomatic relations, provided that France respects our independence and territorial integrity. The contents of the French Government note sent to the Royal Cambodian Government in April 1975 are now out of date.

We greatly appreciate the French foreign minister's decision to cancel his visit to Hanoi when the conflict between Cambodia and Vietnam broke out.

[Question] What about re-establishing relations with the United States?

[Answer] There is no problem there. If it wants to have relations with us we will have them with it. But as for opening an American Embassy in Phnom Penh, I do not think that the material requirements for American diplomats are fulfilled.

Asked about the possibility of allowing foreign journalists to visit Cambodia, Mr Ieng Sary replied:

"We would like French journalists to visit our country, but we would not want them to devote too little time to such a visit. They would probably not understand our problems very well in such circumstances. We had an unfortunate experience with the Swedish ambassador to Peking, and this made us think. His statements at the end of his trip did not further the cause of relations between Cambodia and Sweden. We therefore apply selectivity: certain journalists--one Japanese and one Swedish--will be coming, but in the context of the associations between their country and ours. We are in the process of examining a trip within the framework of the France-Cambodia association, but many of its French members are PCF [French Communist Party] members who have taken sides against us in our conflict with Vietnam."

[Question] Vietnam recently proposed the creation of a body including the members of the Association of Southeast Asian Nations [ASEAN] and the countries of Indochina. What do you think of this plan?

[Answer] In 1975 the Vietnamese realized that they would not swallow up Cambodia in the same way as Laos, so they asked us to cooperate with them in foreign affairs. We replied that we wanted to preserve our independence. They also asked us to oppose ASEAN, claiming that it is an "American military organization" concealed behind an economic organization. We refused and Vietnam was very displeased.

"Good Relations With Our Neighbors"

This is one of the reasons why they attacked us. They did not succeed in swallowing up our country because we showed that we could stand up to them. Whatever it does, Vietnam is not as powerful as the United States even though it has Soviet support. It therefore changed tactics and now talks of a grand Asian association. Is it sincere? We cannot say, but we believe it is another attempt to encircle Cambodia. Our country will not join any group, neither the Indochina federation nor ASEAN. On the other hand, we have very good bilateral relations with our neighbors, including Thailand, and we are striving to develop them. I visited this country recently and we agreed to open embassies.

[Question] The clashes with Vietnam continue. What are the underlying causes and under what conditions might they come to an end?

[Answer] The underlying cause is that Vietnam would like to set up an Indochina federation under its domination, following the example of France in the past. It claims to have numerous experts and technicians available whom it wants to send to our country. It also wants us to have a common foreign policy and a shared economy. The Cambodian administration would remain autonomous, but in reality it would be under Hanoi's control. It has been inculcating this idea into its cadres since 1930. The Vietnamese believed that Cambodia could not liberate itself alone and had the greatest contempt for our people.

In this connection, Mr Ieng Sary gave an historical account of the fall of Phnom Penh.

"The Vietnamese claimed at the time," he explained, "that they were certain to liberate Saigon in 1976 and that as soon as this had been done they would send their tanks to liberate Phnom Penh in 24 hours. They did not think that we could liberate ourselves all alone and they argued in particular that never in the history of revolutions had a capital been liberated before the provincial cities. So they did not believe us when, on 17 April 1975 at 0930, we informed them that the city had been taken. It changed all their plans.

"Subsequently," Mr Ieng Sary added, "Vietnam, hoping to be able to set up a puppet government in Phnom Penh, engaged in successive acts of aggression, combined with an attempted internal rising. Hanoi radio issued appeals for the overthrow of Pol Pot's government.

"We would like to settle the problem peacefully. But Vietnam would have to stop attacking us, put an end to its subversive activities, respect our sovereignty and abandon any plan for a federation, and not only in words. If it does all this there will be no impediment, but experience tells us that Vietnam's words and deeds do not coincide. Hence we are not counting on a rapid solution. Moreover they continue to believe that the Cambodian revolution will not succeed and accuse us of being satellites of a particular country. As for the Soviet bodies we have found in our territory, they make no mention of them."

Turning next to the debates at the nonaligned countries' foreign ministers conference, Mr Ieng Sary stressed that his delegation had no intention of raising the Vietnamese-Cambodian problem so as not to create an even more complex situation.

"Vietnam, however, sought to sow confusion by raising the issue in the political committee and at the plenary session, and we were forced to reply so that people would know who is the aggressor and who the victim of aggression.

"We have been conducting negotiations with Vietnam for over 3 years at all levels, from the border village to the Communist Party Central Committee. It has all been to no avail, and at this very moment their troops are 1-2 km inside our territory--in some places much further."

Questioned about the risings he mentioned and the number of arrests as a result, Mr Ieng Sary declared that he does "not have a great deal of information on the subject as foreign minister.

"There were arrests, notably of a Vietnamese Central Committee member who had come to take personal charge of operations on our territory. The other persons arrested include another four Central Committee candidate members and the former adviser to the Vietnamese Embassy in Phnom Penh."

[Question] Many refugees report "massacres", an "exodus of the urban population" and tiring working conditions. To what extent have there been abuses?

Mr Ieng Sary recalled the remarks he made at his press conference, saying that "those who massacre their own people are criminals. If we had really massacred our people they would rebel against us and overthrow us. On the contrary, they are united behind us in the struggle against the Vietnamese aggressor."

However, the Cambodian deputy prime minister admitted that when a revolution takes place the situation is "very complex".

"In Cambodia," he said, "there were on the one hand CIA agents and on the other hand, Vietnamese agents. It was they who created many difficulties for us by circulating rumors that the government is incapable of improving the people's living conditions. These agents spread a great deal of confusion about our activities and assassinated cadres and leaders. But we have stabilized the situation, which is improving more and more. Besides, a revolution is not an easy task. Were the Soviet and Chinese revolutions not slandered and insulted throughout the world?"

Questioned about the evacuation of the population from Cambodian cities, Ieng Sary explained it in terms of three reasons: the food shortage, the presence of "enemy networks" and the people's "farming experience".

"We are building up industry at present, and when it is developed the people will be able to return to the cities. All these measures helped to prevent a further civil war which might have led to the setting up of a puppet government and a military intervention by Vietnam or Thailand."

Invited, finally, to give details about the fate of Prince Sihanouk, Mr Ieng Sary declared that he is a "patriotic personality" who could have retained his office as head of state after the liberation if he had wanted, but who preferred to withdraw. At present he is in Cambodia, living under the same conditions as a head of state "but obviously not as he did in the old society."

PEOPLE REMAIN DETERMINED TO RESIST VIETNAMESE AGGRESSION

BK250927Y Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 2300 GMT 24 Jul 78 BK

[Station commentary: "Our People Will Resolutely Forbid the Vietnamese and Their Collaborators To Encroach Upon and Commit Aggression Against Our Territory as They Wish"]

[Summary] "Our collective people and Kampuchean Revolutionary Army, under the wise and correct leadership of the KCP with Comrade Secretary Pol Pot as its great leader, are currently struggling arduously and resolutely against the enemies of all stripes who have attempted to invade our Kampuchean territory, particularly against the expansionist and annexationist Vietnamese and their collaborators in order to defend our national independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity.

"People who cherish independence and justice and friendly countries, near and far, throughout the world have always supported and expressed sympathy with our Democratic Kampuchea and our Kampuchean people who are valiantly holding high the banners of independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity. Because we are struggling for a just cause, no matter how stiff and arduous the battle, we are confident that we will be able to seize total victory. In fact, we have continuously won big strategic victories. Our collective people and Kampuchean Revolutionary Army will resolutely forbid any enemy rampantly to encroach upon or commit aggression against our territory.

"Under the leadership of the party, our people and Revolutionary Army are able to clearly distinguish who are their real friends, who are sham friends and who are enemies.

"The Vietnamese and their collaborators have continuously attempted to topple our Democratic Kampuchea and to eliminate and turn our Kampuchean race into Vietnamese within a fixed period of time in order to realize their hegemonic ambition to become a miniature 'big power' in both Indochina and Southeast Asia.

"Thus, the Vietnamese aggressors and their collaborators are the enemies of our Kampuchean people and Revolutionary Army, and they must be crushed and wiped out to the last man every time they dare to encroach and aggress against our Kampuchean territory."

By enduring a period of arduous and fierce struggle, our Kampuchean people and Revolutionary Army have come to realize that the enemies have striven hard to seize and appropriate our Kampuchean territory in order to advance toward eliminating our Kampuchean race forever.

Since the liberation of our country, the Vietnamese have relentlessly carried out invasions, provocations, encroachments and aggression against our territory in the border area. They even planned to stage a coup d'etat to topple our Democratic Kampuchea through a handful of their running-dog agents planted in our country. However, since 1975, all these perfidious, despicable and dark maneuvers and criminal acts of the Vietnamese have continuously been crushed and totally defeated by our Kampuchean people and Revolutionary Army under the wise and correct leadership of the KCP.

The large-scale military invasion and various other offensives launched against our Democratic Kampuchea by the Vietnamese enemy in November and December 1977 and thereafter were all crushed and defeated most ignominiously by our Kampuchean people and Revolutionary Army.

"This heavy military defeat of the Vietnamese has caused most adverse consequences to the political, economic and financial sectors of their country. At present, Vietnam has gained worldwide notoriety as an expansionist and annexationist aggressor against Kampuchea. The Vietnamese people and people who cherish independence and justice throughout the world have strongly condemned and unmasked them and nakedly exposed their true face and nature. In this connection, the Vietnamese and their collaborators are very isolated in the world." However, the Vietnamese still refuse to learn from their bitter defeats. They have continued to commit acts of subversion, interference and aggression against Democratic Kampuchea. They even attempted to stage another coup d'etat at the end of May 1978 in order to topple Democratic Kampuchea and appropriate Kampuchean territory. But, this time again, the Vietnamese and their collaborators were crushed and subject to even heavier defeats by our Kampuchean people and Revolutionary Army under the wise leadership of the KCP. This is further proof of the fact that the Vietnamese have not abandoned their aim to annex Kampuchean territory to their Indochina federation and to turn the Kampuchean race into Vietnamese.

"However if the Vietnamese and their collaborators stubbornly continue their criminal policy and vile activities of encroachment, subversion, aggression and their attempts to destroy Democratic Kampuchea, they will suffer more heavy defeats."

BRIEFS

KOMPONG KANDAL SALT MARSHES--This year the revolutionary workers in the Kompong Kandal salt marshes in Kampout sector, southwestern region, have successfully overfulfilled the party's salt production plan. This has been accomplished despite natural disasters and attacks by the Vietnamese enemy, who have often carried out acts of provocation and machinegunned and shelled coastal areas near the Kompong Kandal worksite. The workers' success in maximizing production is due to their full understanding of their role, to their high political consciousness and to improved production techniques. The salt marsh workers have also participated in defending the coastal areas and the collective labor forces and in efforts to prevent the Vietnamese enemy from plundering or destroying the country's salt supplies. [Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 2300 GMT 19 Jul 78 BK]

LPRP SENDS ANNIVERSARY GREETINGS TO CPSU CENTRAL COMMITTEE

BK011127Y Vientiane KPL in English 1054 GMT 1 Aug 78 BK

[Text] Vientiane, 1 Aug (KPL)--The Central Committee of the Lao People's Revolutionary Party on July 31 sent a message to the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Soviet Union, greeting the party's 75th anniversary. The message said:

"Since its founding, under the energetic and wise leadership of Vladimir Ilich Lenin, the Bolshevik Party has persistently struggled against wrong tendencies, revisionism, right and left opportunism as well as against reactionary forces to defend Marxism, its internal unity and solidarity and its correct line in all stages of the revolutionary struggle. Lenin's party led the Russian people in a fierce struggle against the Tsar's militarist administration, landlord and bourgeoisie and won great victory in 1917, founding the first state of proletarian dictatorship in the world. The triumph of the Russian October Socialist Revolution ushered in a new era in which the working class and other labouring people became the masters of their country and their destiny and were able to build a new society without exploitation of man by man, a really equitable and democratic society, the era of transition from capitalism to socialism on the world scale.

"Then, the working class and other labouring people, under the leadership of the party spearheaded by Lenin, foiled the encirclement, intervention and aggression by fourteen imperialist countries and internal reactionaries, firmly defending the young socialist state and the revolutionary gains and, at the same time, endeavoured to rehabilitate and build the national economy, and recorded brilliant achievements.

"The Soviet Red Army's historic victory in the Great Patriotic War, defeating the Nazi fascists, saved mankind from the fascist disaster and created favourable conditions for the triumph of the socialist revolution in many European and Asian countries, thus giving birth to the world socialist system which has become ever more powerful, and broader, stepping up the oppressed peoples' movement for national liberation and the working class' struggle against monopoly capitalism and for peace, democracy and socialism. The unforgettable heroic feats-of-arms of the great Soviet people in World War Two won deep admiration, respect and gratitude from the whole of mankind.

"Afterward, the Soviet people, with their tradition of industriousness, intelligence and creativeness, devoted their might and main to overcoming the consequences of war and to economic and cultural development, and made rapid progress, thus turning the formerly backward Russia into a powerful country in economy, science, technology and national defence. Upholding genuine proletarian internationalism, the Soviet Union has made great contributions to the revolutionary cause and the safeguarding of peace in the world, reserved active support and assistance for many peoples' struggle against imperialism, colonialism, neo-colonialism and reactionary forces, and for peace, national independence, democracy and socialism.

"At present, the great Soviet people, under the leadership of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union headed by Comrade Leonid Brezhnev, are emulating one another to carry out successfully the Tenth Five-Year Plan aimed at building their country into a powerful and prosperous state, improving their material and cultural life, and firmly taking the country to socialism.

"The Lao People's Revolutionary Party and the Lao people have enjoyed great and effective support and assistance from the CPSU and the fraternal Soviet people. On this occasion, we express profound gratitude to the CPSU Central Committee and Comrade Brezhnev for the support and assistance you have given to our revolutionary cause.

"May the fraternal solidarity based on Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism between the Lao People's Revolutionary Party and the Communist Party of Soviet Union last forever!"

PHOUN SIPASEUT'S ARRIVAL IN PRAGUE REPORTED

BK011135Y Vientiane KPL in English 1053 GMT 1 Aug 78 BK

[Text] Vientiane, 1 Aug (KPL)--Phoun Sipaseut, member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Lao People's Revolutionary Party, vice premier and foreign minister, arrived in Prague on July 31 on an official friendly visit to Czechoslovakia at the invitation of Czechoslovak Foreign Minister B. Chnoupek.

Vice Premier Phoun Sipaseut and his companions were welcomed at the airport by D. Spaci, representing the Czechoslovak foreign minister, and other officials of the Czechoslovak Foreign Ministry. Diplomatic envoys in Prague were also present at the airport.

PHOUN SIPASEUT GIVES SPEECH AT BELGRADE NONALIGNED CONFERENCE

BK011131Y Vientiane KPL in English 1034 GMT 1 Aug 78 BK

[Text] Vientiane, 1 Aug (KPL)--Foreign Minister Phoun Sipaseut of the Lao People's Democratic Republic delivered a speech at the foreign minister conference of non-aligned countries held in Belgrade from July 25-29. Follow are excerpts from the minister's speech:

Following the victory of the national democratic revolution throughout the country, we founded the Lao People's Democratic Republic on December 2, 1975, and proclaimed our internal and external policies based on the specific conditions of our country to build itself on the way to socialism. Our country has also become an outpost of socialism in Southeast Asia. That is why the imperialists and the reactionaries have continued to sabotage our new system. However, thanks to the correct line and policy of our party and government and benefiting from their long and victorious tradition of heroic struggle, the Lao people, proving their determination, have foiled all these manoeuvres and our country remains gloriously and solidly an outpost of socialism in Southeast Asia....

Last year, our country was hit by a drought unprecendented in history. This has given us added difficulties. We succeeded in surmounting these difficulties step by step, thanks to the high determination of our people who relied mainly on their own forces and received assistance from fraternal socialist countries, non-aligned countries and other friendly nations and international organisations.

It is clear that throughout its process of development and in practice, the non-aligned movement has played a more and more important positive role in the international arena, especially at the North-South conference and at the United Nations Organization during the 31st and 32nd sessions of the General Assembly and the 10th extraordinary session on disarmament, for the progressive realisation of the spirit and content of the correct principles of the movement. In face of an ever steadier development of the movement of non-aligned countries in which we are participating, although they have resorted to the most perfidious manoeuvres, imperialism, colonialism and international reactionaries can neither change the situation nor roll back the wheel of history. This is an objective law which nobody can deny. At present, the non-aligned movement is facing a new situation very favourable to the preservation and consolidation of peace, national independence, democracy, and national construction.

On the other hand, it is entering a new stage in which imperialism, colluding with international reactionaries, seeks to divide, sabotage and overthrow it, as they are doing to the progressive forces in the world.

Imperialism and international reactionaries have sought all ways and means to exploit and sharpen different historic conflicts, a legacy of colonialism, which oppose certain states, to pit one country against another and to use the pretext of opposing interference to openly and ignominiously perpetrate interference and aggression. In this connection, the events taking place in certain parts of Africa and Asia and in other parts of the world constitute eloquent proofs.

In the face of this situation, we think that more than ever before, our non-aligned countries must heighten vigilance, further strengthen solidarity among our movement, help and support one another and at the same time, unite with socialist countries and the peace- and justice-loving people in the world. By so doing, we will have the necessary force to smash all manoeuvres by imperialism, international reactionaries and racism in order to defend and consolidate peace, national independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity of each country, to recover the right to sovereignty over natural resources and to establish a new, just and equitable international economic order.

Loyal to its foreign policy of peace, independence, friendship and non-alignment, the Lao People's Democratic Republic reaffirms that it is ready, in cooperation with all other non-aligned countries, to make positive contributions to strengthening our movement for the realisation of all its objectives.

In this regard, we support the efforts of the Southeast Asian peoples to consolidate peace and strengthen the relations among countries with different political systems on the basis of the principle of respect for each other's independence, sovereignty, and territorial integrity, non-aggression, equality and mutual benefit. These efforts will help to turn Southeast Asia into a region of peace, independence and genuine neutrality. However, we hold that all misunderstandings and disputes between countries in the region should be settled through peaceful negotiations without outside interference.

On the basis of this principle, we continue to strengthen our special relationship with the Vietnamese people, and at the same time, to preserve and develop good friendly relations with the Kampuchean people. We regret the differences between a certain number of our neighbours. A close friend of these countries, the Government of the Lao People's Democratic Republic believes that the negotiations on the basis of equality, fraternity and mutual respect proposed by the Government of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam to peacefully settle these differences are consistent with the interests of the peoples of the countries concerned as well as with the interests of other countries in the region.

We rejoice at the role played by Cuba in keeping with the principles of non-alignment in the promotion and defence of the just liberation cause of nations against colonial oppression, imperialism and racism. We fully support the struggle of the Cuban Government and people against pressure and economic blockade imposed by the United States and demand that the latter dismantle its naval base at Guantanamo and compensate damage caused by this blockade.

QUAN DOI NHAN DAN ARTICLE ON VIENTIANE WORKERS CITED

BK011147Y Vientiane KPL in English 1017 GMT 1 Aug 78 BK

[Text] Vientiane, 1 Aug (KPL)--The Vietnamese Army paper QUAN DOI NHAN DAN on July 29 ran an article titled "A Contingent of New Workers in Vientiane", praising the labour zeal and new qualities of the Lao working class in the city.

The newspaper said:

"Vientiane is a main industrial city of Laos with more than 150 large and small factories which account for 80 percent of the country's industrial output. New images strike the visitors' eyes: Streets are clean and beautiful, young pioneers gaily go to school. In our contacts with workers men and women, we are deeply impressed by the rapid changes of this capital city after three years under the new social system. From an outlet and a pleasure ground of the rich and foreign monopoly capitalists, Vientiane is becoming a production centre providing the people with vital commodities.

"The expansion of the Nam Ngum hydro-electric power station is making headway. After the completion of the first drive for building the station, its output will reach 150,000 kwh. Over the past three years, it has supplied the city with hundreds of millions of kilowatt-hours and sold to Thailand a dozen million others. In the future, Laos will build many other stations like Nam Ngum, because the Mekong River is an unexhaustible source of electric power. But Nam Ngum is the pride of the Lao working class. After liberation, the Sok Paluang thermo-electric power station ran out of petrol and coal. Developing collective mastery, the workers there successfully solved the problem of fuel for the operation of the station. They won time to repair machines and re-organise production. Apart from their production task, they set up a 200-strong self-defence team. Once, the team detected and foiled a scheme of sabotage by the reactionaries.

"Day and night in Vientiane streets, teams of electricians in blue overalls and wearing badges of the Lao electricity service on their chests are building electric lines for workers' quarters. Vientiane citizens call them the 'new contingent of the city'. They have also highly praised the achievements of city builders. Many blocks of new houses have been built in That Luang and Sisatthanak areas. With a high revolutionary spirit, communication workers last year overfulfilled their plan by 17 percent, a 30 percent increase over 1976.

"Vientiane citizens deeply love the new social system. Step by step, they are transforming the city and building a happy and healthy life. After the fall of the old regime, there were 45,000 right-wing officers and soldiers left in the city. Over the past three years, the municipal administration has actively educated and transformed them, transferred a great number of them to production and reintegrated them into the national community.

"Vientiane workers have close relations with farmers. Almost all of them are of peasant stock. Early this year, when the whole country engaged in agricultural collectivisation, in building irrigation projects and in reclaiming waste land, many workers' teams voluntarily went to the countryside to help farmers. At the Pak Him, Mak Doua and Hang Sen irrigation construction sites, thousands of soldiers, workers, and public employees are joining farmers in building dams and digging canals with the motto 'all for the ricefields of a free Laos'. Almost all state offices and branches at the centre and in Vientiane city are effectively participating in building the Nam Moun irrigation work, a large-sized one, ten kilometres north of the city. These irrigation projects will play an important role in tapping the agricultural possibilities of 300,000 hectares of land around Vientiane.

"Over the past three years, the Lao working class--the real masters of the country--has recorded many fine achievements, and constitutes a firm prop of the new administration in the defence and building of the homeland".

TENG HSIAO-PING VISIT SET FOR LATE SEPTEMBER

BK020141Y Bangkok NATION REVIEW in English 2 Aug 78 p 1 BK

[Text] Chinese First Vice Premier Teng Hsiao-ping will make a 3-day visit to Thailand at the end of September.

An informed source said the government has set up a committee to work out preparations for the "historic" visit which was earlier invited by Prime Minister Kriangsak Chamanan during his visit to China. The committee, chaired by Deputy Prime Minister Somphop Hotrakit, comprises representatives from the Public Welfare Department, the Foreign Ministry, the Education Ministry, the Police Department and officials concerned. The source said the Chinese delegation will comprise 20 to 40 members.

1975 RVN MILITARY EQUIPMENT REPORTED 'ALREADY DESTROYED'

BK020212Y Bangkok NATION REVIEW in English 2 Aug 78 p 2 BK

[Text] Defence Minister Lek Naeomali said last night that the military hardware brought here by fleeing armed forces personnel of the former Saigon regime has already been destroyed by American authorities. The United States destroyed the weapons to prevent possible embarrassment and Thailand has informed the Vietnamese Government about the matter, he said.

Deputy Foreign Minister Wong Phonnikon said upon arrival from Vietnam Monday that Vietnam has asked for the return of the military hardware. The issue was raised by Vietnamese leaders during their talks with him in Vietnam, Mr Wong said.

NATION REVIEW WELCOMES RECENT DIPLOMATIC CONTACTS WITH SRV

BK020157Y Bangkok NATION REVIEW in English 2 Aug 78 p 2 BK

[Editorial: "Wong's Visit to Vietnam Seems Very Successful"]

[Text] Deputy Foreign Minister Wong Phonnikon's visit to Vietnam has all the markings of success. This was obviously possible because of the good groundwork that must have been done by the Vietnamese diplomatic mission in Bangkok and the Thai mission in Hanoi. Vietnam seems to have realized the problems of our fisherman and not only has it agreed to warn them off Vietnamese waters but it is also returning the five Thai fishermen in its custody. The return of the Thai fishing trawler in return for Vietnamese boat hijacked by refugees is an extension of mutual courtesy that seems to be so lacking in many countries.

But we would consider two other points that came up during Mr Wong's visit to Vietnam as more important--the setting up of the French Indochina war and the Vietnamese consideration of a draft agreement on cooperation in fishing. In principle the repatriation of the 40,000-odd refugees, who have been here for about 30 years, should pose no problems since there is agreement on all sides. Even before the Vietnamese war began to heat up in the sixties, Hanoi and Bangkok were agreed on the repatriation of these refugees and the refugees themselves had agreed to it. And actually two boatloads of refugees were despatched from Bangkok to Haiphong. But the long drawn-out Vietnam war created a hiatus in the repatriation process that should be resumed at the earliest opportunity.

The creation of a "considerably high-level" committee of officials to examine and expedite the repatriation of the refugees was first agreed upon late last year when Vietnamese Foreign Minister Nguyen Duy Trinh was here. This was reaffirmed recently when Vietnamese Deputy Foreign Minister Phan Hien was here and the matter once again was brought up during the just-concluded visit of Mr Wong and again there has been no hitch. Considering all this, we fail to see what can be the delay in setting up this committee. When Mr Trinh was here last year, there was of course the problem of setting up diplomatic missions in the capitals of both countries and that took a high priority. But now that the Vietnamese Embassy is here, the matter of setting up this joint committee should be mainly a matter of formality and we sincerely hope that there is no further procrastination.

Equally important is the agreement on cooperation in fishing. With every neighbour of Thailand declaring a 200-mile economic zone, Thai fishermen are running out of areas to fish and, in their desperation, are getting into trouble with the authorities of neighbouring countries. Thailand, as the seventh largest fishing nation in the world, can provide the expertise, since our fishermen are the best in this region. We do hope that the Vietnamese authorities will seriously consider the draft agreement and will see the benefits that will accrue to both countries if there is cooperation in fishing.

PAPER NOTES TOPICS ASEAN TO BROACH WITH U.S.

EX011057Y Bangkok MATICHON in Thai 29 Jul 78 p 2 BK

[Text] Well-informed sources stated that during the U.S.-ASEAN conference to be held in Washington from 2 to 4 August, Thai Foreign Minister Uppadit Pachariyangkun, acting on behalf of ASEAN, will ask the United States to accept more of the Indochinese refugees staying in Southeast Asian countries. During his recent Asian trip Vice President Walter Mondale pledged that the United States would accept an addition of 25,000 Indochinese refugees yearly.

At the same time, the sources stated, Undersecretary of State for Finance Chanchai Lathawon will talk with U.S. officials about several issues, including tariffs and investment, north-south negotiations, multilateral trade negotiations on exports and U.S. scientific and technical assistance. The talks are expected to concentrate on the situation in Southeast Asia, international relations and the proposed zone of peace, the sources said.

Regarding economic matters, the sources disclosed that ASEAN will urge the United States to act quickly to reduce tariffs and more import duties. Congress will be asked not to amend or lift the measures on tax exemption for U.S. investors investing abroad. Originally, U.S. policy promoted American investments through tax exemptions. Recent reports said Congress wanted to end that policy. This would certainly have repercussions on U.S. investments in ASEAN countries, and would change U.S. investors' minds about investing in this region, including Thailand. In addition, the ASEAN representatives will ask the United States to expand various U.S. assistance programs to ASEAN in such areas as agriculture, sea transportation and the sending of some U.S. officials to study population and drug problems in this region, the sources concluded.

FISHING BOAT CAPTURED BY CAMBODIAN VESSEL

BN02081Y Bangkok WORLD in English 2 Aug 78 p 1 BK

[Text] A Thai fishing boat, Ek Udomchai, and 5 of its 13 crewmen were captured by Khmer patrol boats yesterday afternoon while fishing between the territorial waters of Cambodia and Vietnam, Thai navy sources said today.

A navy spokesman declined to comment on the incident except to say that it was beyond the jurisdiction of the Thai Navy to help fishing craft that strayed outside Thailand's territorial waters. "We have warned all fishing boats not to trespass on other countries' territorial waters. We have informed them that Vietnam and Cambodia have already extended their territorial boundaries," the spokesman said.

The capture of the Ek Udomchai was reported to the Samut Sakhon fishing organisation by men of the Phong Thip fishing vessel, who witnessed the capture. According to the report, 10 of the 15 crew members of the Ek Udomchai escaped by jumping into the sea. The report further said that the 10 men were successfully rescued by other Thai fishing boats.

According to Samut Sakhon fishery organisation officials, there were about 20 Thai fishing vessels in the area when 2 Khmer patrol boats approached. All the Thai vessels abandoned their nets and were able to get away, except the Ek Udomchai because its net apparently got entangled with the boat's propellers. The Khmer patrol boats reportedly fired on the fleeing fishing boats without causing any damage. The report said that the patrol boats then escorted the Ek Udomchai with its five crewmen towards a Cambodian coastal town.

The Ek Udomchai is reported to be worth at least 4 million baht and is equipped with sophisticated fishing equipment and radio. According to sources, it belonged to a Mr Phao Sikaman of Mahachai district, Samut Sakhon Province. Samut Sakhon fishery organisation officials plan to submit a formal report of the incident to the Foreign Ministry and seek its help to secure the release of the five captured fishermen.

GENERAL REPORTS ON OPERATIONS WITH MALAYSIA IN SOUTH

BK011530Y Bangkok Domestic Service in Thai 1300 GMT 1 Aug 78 BK

[Text] The Zone 3 Public Relations Center in Songkhla Province has reported that Thai-Malaysian joint operations against Malayan communist bandits operating along the Thai-Malaysian border in Betong district, Yala Province, will continue indefinitely. This was revealed by Commander of the 5th Army Division Maj Gen Yutthasak Khlongtruatrok, also commander of the joint Thai-Malaysian task force, who recently led a delegation to Malaysia to consult with Malaysian military authorities.

The commander of the joint Thai-Malaysian task force summed up the results of operation "Selamat Sawatdi 1" carried out in the border area of Betong district. He said eight communist bandits had been killed and a large number wounded. Two surrendered to the authorities. The joint Thai-Malaysian task force destroyed 16 communist camps, including 4 large ones with school grounds, canteens and food supplies.

During this visit, Maj Gen Yutthasak Khlongtruatrok discussed with Maj Gen Datuk Abdul bin Ahmad, commander of the 2d Division, operations carried out under the "Selamat Sawatdi" plan. He also called on Malaysian leaders, including the defense minister and minister of home affairs, and visited Malaysian field forces operating in Kelantan, Kedah and Perak.

BRIEFS

FRG LONG--Bangkok, 20 Jul (AFP)--West Germany has granted loans totalling 225 million baht (\$10.13 million) for the construction of the Nam Phong Dam in northeastern Thailand, an official source revealed today. The source said an agreement for the loans had already been signed and repayment is to be made over a period of 2 years. [Hong Kong AFP in English 0919 GMT 20 Jul 78 BK]

PRC 'PROVOCATIONS' REPORTED AT BORDER CHECKPOINT

OW020939Y Hanoi VNA in English 0924 GMT 2 Aug 78 OW

["Chinese Side Makes Provocation at Border Checkpoint"]

[Text] Hanoi, 2 Aug (VNA)--Not content with unilaterally closing down China's entrance to Hoa people wishing to leave Vietnam, the Chinese authorities have just taken another action which makes the situation at the Friendship Gate (on the Vietnam-China border) even more complicated. On August 1, 1978 the Chinese side incited bad elements among the Hoa people kept waiting at this checkpoint to cause confusion and beat and injured a Vietnamese border guard on duty in Vietnamese territory.

Apart from over 3,000 Hoa blocked at the Friendship Gate since July 12, more than 400 other Hoa yesterday arrived at that checkpoint, including some 300 who had got papers issued by the Chinese Embassy in Hanoi. Although the latter's papers were illegal, the Vietnamese side had done all the necessary exit procedures so that these 300 Hoa could cross the border. As for these who were not allowed by the Chinese side to enter China, the Vietnamese border guards solicitously advised them to return to their former residential places in Vietnam to continue their normal life. A number of newly arrived Hoa returned by car.

In the meantime, the Chinese side sent a number of agents to Vietnamese territory under the pretext of "visiting" their relatives so as to incite bad elements to cause disturbances. Taking advantage of the moment when the Vietnamese border guards were busy helping the returning families, a number of agitated people rushed to the border, beat and injured a Vietnamese guard, then crossed the barrier at the checkpoint into Chinese territory. Far from preventing them, a number of Chinese policemen illegally entered Vietnamese territory in an attempt to kidnap some Vietnamese border guards. In the face of such violations of Vietnam's sovereignty, Vietnamese border guards were compelled to give a warning to the intruders.

Though forced to run back, the Chinese intruders fired alert flares, then ordered their agents to instigate the majority of the 3,500 Hoa blocked there since July 12, 1978, to run into Chinese territory, leaving behind only a number of people to look after their belongings. The Chinese authorities' intrigues at the border were aimed to find a pretext for accusing the Vietnamese side of expelling "victimized Chinese" and looting their property.

The above-mentioned actions of the Chinese side at the Friendship Gate on August 1 constituted a serious violation of the sovereignty and territory of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam, seriously disturbing the security at the border region.

LIVING CONDITIONS AT PRC BORDER DESCRIBED

BK020419Y Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1100 GMT 31 Jul 78 BK

[Article by VNA correspondent (Phan Hong Giang) on the living conditions of Hoa people stranded at the Friendship Pass checkpoint]

[Text] We arrived at Friendship Pass on 25 July when a light shower had just stopped, cooling the air. Nearly 600 small 1-meter-high tents had been erected along a 400-meter-long road. Rain was dripping onto the backs of the occupants of the tents and into children's bowls of leftover food.

As of 25 July more than 3,000 Hoa people were stranded at Friendship Pass, Cao Lang Province, living in the open air. More than 300 people, mostly women and children, had colds and stomach and skin problems. Even the most healthy people could not tolerate the weather there. Some days it was 34-35 degrees centigrade during the day and dropped to 15-16 degrees centigrade at night. Cold winds from the mountains blew through tents reeking of sweat.

Standing outside the tents we could hear the moaning and sighs of those ill-fated people. The border defense outpost's fishpond of about a few hundred square meters has become the swimming pool of those 3,000 stranded Hoa people. At any time of day, dozens of people can be seen swimming in the pond, the water of which used to be limpid, but which has turned murky. Our public health cadres report that some people have been affected by pink eye and retinitis and that there is a threat of an epidemic resulting from unsanitary living conditions.

A woman with dark circles around her eyes because of several sleepless nights carried an infant into the border defense outpost and asked to return home. She was (Ung Y Muoi), a dressmaker on Phan Boi Chau Street, Haiphong. Lured by villains, she had left her peaceful home with her baby and tried to go to Canton. After several days of hardship, she was unable to breastfeed her thirsty baby who was crying day and night. Her baby's crying got on her nerves and she asked for permission to return to Haiphong.

(Chau To Nu), a 22-year old girl, secretly left her family in Ho Chi Minh City in early July and came to Friendship Pass on 25 July. Only an hour after her arrival there she asked for permission to return home. Even though she had not set foot on the other side, she already discovered the truth and said: "Until the last day of my life, I will never forget this separation from my family."

(Phay Lan), a resident from Dong Dang township, Cao Lang Province, said sadly that he had been separated from his wife and children simply because he had to carry heavy belongings and could not cross the zero kilometer before 0000 on 12 July. His sorrow is shared by thousands of other Hoa people stranded at this border checkpoint who had been coerced or lured into leaving for China.

Witnessing the plight of those Hoa people, our public security cadres and combatants and people in the locality could only sympathize with them. Our physicians and doctors are regularly giving medical care and distributing medicine to these people. As of 25 July, more than 670 children from ages 1 to 16 were given inoculations, and more than 800 people received medical treatment. While installing a water pipe to provide water for these people so they can cook and do their laundry, the Van Lang district administration, Cao Lang Province, also set up retail stalls to sell candy, cigarettes, cookies and soft drinks in order to alleviate the suffering.

PRC DEFENSE MINISTER'S ARTICLE CRITICIZING USSR NOTED

BK020700Y Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 0400 GMT 2 Aug 78 BK

[Text] According to NCNA, the magazine RED FLAG and the PEOPLE'S DAILY on 31 July carried an article entitled "Heighten Vigilance, Be Ready To Fight" by Defense Minister Hsu Hsiang-chien. In the article Hsu Hsiang-chien calls for intensifying war preparations and bluntly criticizes the Soviet Union, Vietnam and other socialist countries. He alleges that a new world war is unavoidable and slanders the Soviet Union by saying that it is a more dangerous imperialist country than the United States and will be cause of a world war. He further publicly asserts that the socialist camp will cease to exist.

It is clear that these allegations are merely aimed at justifying China's belligerent and reactionary acts at a time when it is sending its delegations overseas to buy weapons and to collude and ally with the U.S. imperialists and the Western countries in order to oppose socialism, the national liberation movements and all struggles for peace and social progress.

last Hsiang-shien also reiterated the Chinese rulers' shopworn slanders against Vietnam to justify Peking's criminal act of openly instigating and increasing their support and aid for the reactionary Pol Pot-Ieng Sary clique in opposing the Socialist Republic of Vietnam.

IENG SARY COMMENTS IN LE MONDE INTERVIEW REFUTED

EK011410Y Hanoi International Service in Cambodian 0430 GMT 1 Aug 78 HK

[Text] In a 29 July interview with the French paper LE MONDE, Ieng Sary said that the Phnom Penh regime forced the people to evacuate the cities 3 years ago in order to avoid an internal war. He revealed that Kampuchea is building its industry and that when this succeeds the people will be permitted to return to the cities. Our radio's observer would like to comment on Ieng Sary's remarks as follows:

Ieng Sary has clearly exposed himself as a great demagogue. It is widely known that 3 years ago the Pol Pot-Ieng Sary clique forced the people to leave the cities on the grounds that U.S. aircraft would massively bomb all cities in Kampuchea as a retaliatory measure. At that time the Pol Pot-Ieng Sary clique promised the Kampuchean people that they would be allowed to return in 3 days. However, not 3 days but 3 years have elapsed since that promise. Ieng Sary has now made another promise, saying that Kampuchea is building up its industrial sector and that people will be permitted to return to the cities when this is successfully accomplished. This is a most ridiculous remark.

Let us ask him what kind of industry the Pol Pot-Ieng Sary clique is trying to create with the Kampuchean people in camouflaged concentration camps known as cooperatives. Who is in charge of building industry when almost all youths, including even young children aged only 13 and 14, have been drafted into the army and forced to commit bloody crimes against the peoples of neighboring countries?

What the Pol Pot-Ieng Sary clique is really building is a machine to kill men--not with guns and bullets--but with picks and sticks. This is known the world over. Ieng Sary, despite wild attempts cannot cover it up. Deceit and slyness have become part of the Pol Pot-Ieng Sary clique's national policy and the urge to commit genocide has become a longing eating its way deep into the clique's blood and bones. This trait of the Pol Pot-Ieng Sary clique had not yet become apparent when the Kampuchean people were fighting the reactionary Lon Nol regime and the United States. Their urgent order in April 1975 to evacuate the cities was aimed at blazing a trail for the antinational and counterrevolutionary line to which they had long been attached. This also clearly shows that they were conscious of the Kampuchean people's opposition. By forcibly evacuating the cities, they wanted to create conditions for solidifying their power and strengthening their oppressive machine designed to implement the reactionary policy they are pursuing today.

The memory of tens of thousands of blood-stained Kampuchean people walking wearily in front of the guns and bayonets of black-clad soldiers in April 1975, like the tragedies occurring every day on Kampuchean territory at present, have caused nothing but indignation and resentment in the hearts of the Kampuchean people.

Ieng Sary's twisted denials cannot assuage the anger of the Kampuchean people against his clique's savage crimes. The Kampuchean people are the only ones who can determine through brave and bold acts of revolution the fate of the reactionary Pol Pot-Ieng Sary clique and its collaborators.

XUAN THUY HOLDS PRESS CONFERENCE IN HAVANA

OW011535Y Hanoi VNA in English 1453 GMT 1 Aug 78 OW

[Text] Hanoi, 1 Aug (VNA)--"We stand for a negotiated settlement of the differences between Vietnam and China and between Vietnam and Kampuchea on the basis of equality, friendship, respect for each other's independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity, non aggression and noninterference in each other's internal affairs." So declared Xuan Thuy, secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Vietnam, vice chairman and general secretary of the Standing Committee of the National Assembly and head of the Vietnam party and government delegation now visiting Cuba, at a press conference in Havana on July 29. Xuan Thuy spoke of the Vietnam-Kampuchea and Vietnam-China relations. Follow large excerpts from his talk:

The Vietnamese people experienced more than 30 years of uninterrupted war, against the French colonialists and then against the U.S. imperialist aggressors. After winning complete independence and freedom in spring 1975, our people only desired a lasting peace to rebuild our country and build a happy life for themselves. It is regrettable that Kampuchea and China--our formerly close neighbours--suddenly took actions that caused us difficulties.

On Vietnam-Kampuchea Relations:

During the two wars of resistance--first against the French colonialists, and then against the U.S. imperialists--the peoples of Vietnam and Kampuchea fought shoulder to shoulder and supported each other, and we, Vietnamese, did all we could until the Kampuchean revolution ended in victory. To our surprise, no sooner had we completely liberated South Vietnam on April 30, 1975, than the Khmer Rouge armed forces attacked Vietnam's Phu Quoc and Tho Chu islands on May 5, 1975 and took away more than 500 Vietnamese civilians to unknown places. Our repeated demands for their release still remain unanswered.

Then, hardly had the affair of the abovementioned islands been settled than Kampuchean armed forces attacked Vietnam across mainland borders. Wherever they went, they killed all, burnt all and looted all, committing barbarous medieval crimes against the Vietnamese people. Meanwhile, the Kampuchean authorities slanderously charged Vietnam with aggression and subversion and with pressing Kampuchea into a so-called "Vietnam-dominated Indochinese federation." We have many times explained that these charges are false and that such fabrications should not be made.

On February 5, 1978, the Government of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam put forth a three-point proposal for negotiation:

1. An immediate end shall be put to all hostile military activities in the border regions, the armed forces of each party shall be stationed within their respective territory five kilometres from the border.

2. The two sides shall meet at once in Hanoi or Phnom Penh or at a place on the border to discuss and conclude a treaty in which they will undertake to respect each other's independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity, to refrain from aggression, from the use of force or the threat to use force in their relations with each other, from interference in each other's internal affairs, and from subversive activities against each other, to treat each other on an equal footing and to live in peace and friendship in a good neighbourly relationship. The two sides shall sign a treaty on the border question on the basis of respect for each other's territorial sovereignty within the existing border.

3. The two sides shall reach agreement on an appropriate form of international guarantee and supervision.

The Kampuchean side refused to negotiate. On June 6, 1978, the Government of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam reiterated the above three points and proposed another two points for negotiation:

1. The two sides shall issue a joint statement, or each side shall make a separate statement, to cease all hostile military activities in the border regions at the earliest date possible to be agreed upon by the two sides and to station their armed forces within their respective territories, five kilometres from the border.
2. On the same date, the diplomatic representatives of Vietnam and Kampuchea in Vientiane or in another mutually acceptable capital shall meet to discuss and quickly reach agreement on the date, place and level of a meeting between representatives of the Vietnamese Government and the Kampuchean Government, to settle the problems in relations between the two countries.

The Kampuchean side remains silent while its armed forces continue attacking Vietnam along the border. To protect the Vietnamese people's lives and property and defend Vietnam's territory, our local armed forces have no other way than to fight back to repel the intruders across the border. At the same time, we treat captured Kampuchean soldiers with humanity and Kampuchean refugees with fraternity. The Vietnamese Government is still waiting for an appropriate response from the Kampuchean authorities to its fair and reasonable proposal for negotiation.

We have long been aware that China is behind Kampuchea, but we felt it was inconvenient to mention it. It was China which recently admitted it publicly.

On Vietnam-China Relations:

A striking fact is that the Chinese side has fabricated the story of "Vietnam persecuting and expulsing Chinese residents" and used it as a pretext to cut off its aid to, and withdraw its experts from, Vietnam and to close down the three Vietnamese consulates-general in China.

As early as May 1978, the SRV Government sent a note to the Government of the People's Republic of China making clear that Vietnam does not oppose China and persecute and expel Hoa people and that, should any difference arise from this question, the two sides should immediately appoint competent representatives for talks. The Chinese side turned down our proposal for negotiation and insisted upon sending ships to the ports of Haiphong and Ho Chi Minh City to pick up "victimized Chinese."

The Vietnamese side answered that although there were no victimized Chinese in Vietnam, for the sake of friendship we agreed with the entry of Chinese ships into Vietnamese ports to repatriate any Hoa wanting to leave for China--provided that China scrupulously comply with international procedures and respect Vietnam's law--and, in this case, Chinese ships may enter Vietnamese harbours as from June 20, 1978. However, discussions on procedures between representatives of the Vietnamese Foreign Ministry's Consular Department and of the Chinese Embassy in Hanoi have lasted more than 1 month without bringing any result.

The Vietnamese side proposed a 3-day time limit for the berthing of each Chinese ship in Vietnamese harbours, but the Chinese side did not agree. Later, our proposal for a 5-day time limit was also rejected by the Chinese side, which insisted that each Chinese ship would not leave Vietnamese ports until it had fulfilled its duty--without any limit of time.

The Vietnamese side proposed that the shipping of Hoa people wishing to return to China should be completed within 3 months, and if necessary, Vietnam would open another port (Quy Nhon). The Chinese side contended that it was impossible to decide how many months it would take a ship to get its full load of Hoa people, and therefore the Vietnamese side would be informed each time such a loading was completed. Such an attitude stirred public opinion in Vietnam. People wondered: Did China want to occupy Vietnamese ports? And how long did it want to drag on these provocations?

To break the deadlock the Vietnamese side handed the Chinese side a list of thousands of Hoa people who had registered to leave for China, but the Chinese side did not receive it, arguing that these people were not "persecuted Chinese." The Vietnamese side handed another list of more than 1,000 Chinese residents who had been persecuted and expelled from Kampuchea and had to take refuge in Vietnam and who are really in distress. But the Chinese side also refused to receive this list. Vietnam then asked China to give a list of those it regarded as "persecuted Chinese," but the Chinese side failed to produce any such list.

Before and during this incident, the Chinese side threatened Hoa people in Vietnam, saying that China was going to send troops to help Kampuchea fight Vietnam, that Soviet troops would also move in to support Vietnam, and that resident Chinese would be the first victims--so they must quickly return to China to avoid death and to join in national construction. The Chinese side said that those among the Hoa people who did not want to live in China would be allowed to go to Hong Kong or Canada, and those who did not leave Vietnam would be considered traitors to the motherland. That is why group after group of Hoa people fled to China.

Many others, disappointed from waiting for the arrival of Chinese ships, had to leave Vietnam by land but were stopped at border checkpoints by the Chinese authorities who declared the closure of China's entrance to Hoa people in Vietnam. These Hoa people, realising that they had been deceived, were angry and they wept and waited, for they had sold out all their property and given up their jobs.

In this situation, on July 19, 1978, the Chinese Foreign Ministry had to propose to negotiate with the Vietnamese side on the Hoa people question at the deputy foreign minister level. Thus, the Chinese side, which rejected our May 1978 proposal for negotiation, now proposes negotiation with us. The Vietnamese side replied that it agreed to start negotiations at the deputy foreign minister level on August 8, 1978 in Hanoi. I suggest that you follow these negotiations.

The Cause: China Seeks Trouble

[Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese at 1100 GMT on 1 August carries a similar version of this press conference which adds at this point: "China often clamors that the superpowers are preparing for World War III and that the Soviet Union is more capable than anyone else of provoking war and therefore is the No 1 enemy of the world's people. As a matter of fact, as everybody knows, the Soviet Union upholds the banner of peace, whereas China is running around to buy weapons, planes and tanks in preparation for war."]

China often charges this or that country with expansionism, domination and hegemonism. The charge also includes Vietnam which, as you know, has never had such ambitions. As a matter of fact it is the Chinese Government that nurtures the very big dream of expansion, domination and hegemonism, especially in Southeast Asia.

China is taking advantage of more than 20 million Overseas Chinese in Southeast Asia to cause troubles to these countries. Although many Chinese residents only want to live in peace and earn their living, they are also used as pawns, as a weapon of the Peking rulers. The Hoa people in Vietnam at present are an illustration of this policy.

The Vietnamese people are very grateful for China's assistance in the past and wish that the fraternal solidarity and friendship between Vietnam and China last forever. However, Vietnam has its independent and sovereign domestic and foreign policies which are not to China's liking. That is why China tries to put pressure on Vietnam.

China holds that the socialist system no longer exists. It puts forth its "three-world" theory and stands for an alliance with U.S. imperialism and other reactionary forces to oppose the Soviet Union. As a matter of fact, China opposes socialism, opposes the national liberation movement, and opposes the struggles for peace and progress. It styles itself as a Third World country in a bid to manipulate Asian, African and Latin American nations to realize its ambition.

For our part, we Vietnamese hold that the world now has two systems--socialism and capitalism. The Soviet Union has blazed the trail for socialism, has succeeded in building socialism, and is laying the material basis for communism along the path charted by Marx and Lenin. The three revolutionary currents are the forces of socialism, the national liberation movement, and the movement of the working class in capitalist countries--which are eroding imperialism, colonialism and neocolonialism, and racism.

Because Vietnam's appraisal of the situation and its policies differ from China's, especially regarding the latter's Great Cultural Revolution and three-world theory, China has been trying all ways and means to create an unstable situation in Vietnam in order to sabotage Vietnam's peaceful national construction.

Vietnam's Position

We firmly maintain our independent and sovereign domestic and foreign policies; defend our territorial integrity and national unity; build socialism and a plentiful and happy life for our people; live in peace and friendship with our neighbour countries and all other nations; strengthen solidarity and cooperation with other countries on the basis of the five principles of peaceful coexistence; contribute actively to the nonaligned movement; oppose imperialism, colonialism and neocolonialism, fascism and racism; and support all struggles for peace, independence, democracy and socialism.

Concerning Kampuchea and China, although the ruling circles in these two countries include forces bent on worsening the relations between these countries and Vietnam, we hold that their actions run counter to the desires of the peoples of their own countries, and we still regard the Kampuchean and Chinese peoples as friends of the Vietnamese people.

We stand for a negotiated settlement of the differences between Vietnam and China and between Vietnam and Kampuchea on the basis of equality, friendship, respect for each other's independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity, nonaggression and noninterference in each other's internal affairs. We believe that our stand is correct, that justice is on our side, and that we are defending justice.

[The Hanoi Domestic Service version adds at this point: "We concur in President Fidel Castro's speech delivered at the meeting marking the 25th anniversary of the attack on the Moncada barracks on 26 July in which he cited the achievements of the Cuban revolution and dealt with the international issues of concern to everybody. The views he expressed in that speech are frank, appropriate and vigorous. We thank President Fidel Castro for saying the following: Now is the time to strengthen solidarity with Vietnam; and the Cuban Communist Party advocates restoring the activities of the Committee for Solidarity with Vietnam.

["We thank all youths of both sexes and the people worldwide for their sympathy with and support for Vietnam. We thank First Vice President Raul Casto and Comrade (Greich), secretary of the International Coordination and Preparatory Committee of the festival, who, on the inaugural day of the great festival of world youth, expressed solidarity with Vietnam."]

Attends Youth Festival Opening

BK011145Y Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 0400 GMT 31 Jul 78 BK

[Text] On the afternoon of 28 July the 11th World Youth and University Students Festival was solemnly opened at the Latin American Stadium in Havana.

Attending the opening ceremony were Comrade Fidel Castro, first secretary of the Cuban Communist Party [PCC] Central Committee, president of the Council of State and Council of Ministers of the Republic of Cuba and chairman of the Preparatory Committee for the Cuban Festival; Comrade Raul Castro, second secretary of the PCC Central Committee and first vice president of the Council of State and Council of Ministers of the Republic of Cuba; and Comrade Luis Orlando Dominguez, member of the PCC Central Committee and first secretary of the Cuban Young Communists Union Central Committee.

Comrade Xuan Thuy, secretary of the VCP, vice chairman and concurrently secretary general of the SRV National Assembly Standing Committee; Dang Quoc Bao, member of the VCP Central Committee, first secretary of the Ho Chi Minh Communist Youth Union Central Committee and head of the Vietnamese Youth and University Students delegation; Nguyen Thi Dinh, member of the VCP Central Committee and first vice chairperson of the Vietnam Women's Union, participated in the presidium of the festival.

The 60,000 people who attended the festival warmly greeted representatives from 145 countries parading before the ceremony stands. The delegations of Vietnam, Cuba, the Soviet Union, Chile, Ethiopia, Palestine and Angola were given prolonged applause when they paraded through the streets leading to the stadium.

After the ceremony, in which the festival banner was raised and the traditional torch was lighted, Comrade (Ale Greich) delivered a speech reaffirming the solidarity of the world's youth with the Cuban revolution. He pointed out that the festival was taking place at a time when significant changes were happening in the world. These included the victories won by the Vietnamese and other Indochinese peoples.

After reaffirming that Vietnam was in the heart of the festival, Comrade (Greich) underlined: The fact that we invite a delegation of free and unified Vietnam to this festival reaffirms our support for the Vietnamese people's struggle to achieve sovereignty and to build a country which is thousands of times more beautiful, as the unforgettable President Ho Chi Minh always said.

REPORTAGE ON DELEGATION'S ACTIVITIES IN HAVANA

BK020918Y Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 2300 GMT 31 Jul 78 BK

[Text] According to a Cuba-based VNA correspondent, the 11th World Youth and University Students Festival, which was solemnly opened at the Latin American Stadium on 28 July, is ceremoniously progressing in Cuba. On the afternoon of 29 July, the World Youth Film Festival was opened at the (Cinematica) movie theater. Among the films shown here was the Vietnamese feature film entitled: "First Love." It was heartily applauded by spectators.

On 29 and 30 July, the Vietnamese delegation met with the delegations from the GDR, Hungary, Angola, South Yemen, Palestine, Chile, Puerto Rico, India, Japan, Finland and the USSR.

At these meetings our delegation reaffirmed friendship and solidarity with youths and progressive people of all nations, dealt with the situation in Vietnam and denounced collusion between the imperialists and international reactionaries against Vietnam.

VICE PREMIER DISCUSSES RELATIONS WITH CAMBODIA, PRC, U.S.

0402008302 Hanoi VNA in English 0726 GMT 2 Aug 78 OW

[Text] Hanoi, 2 Aug (VNA)--We hold that the divergences and differences and even conflicts among nonaligned countries can be settled satisfactorily through peaceful negotiations on the basis of the principles of mutual respect for independence and sovereignty, territorial integrity, equality and mutual respect for each other's legitimate interests. Vice Premier Nguyen Duy Trinh underscored this point in an interview accorded to the French paper LE MONDE concerning Vietnam's relations with Kampuchea and China. Nguyen Duy Trinh continued:

"In this spirit, the Government of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam has put forward a three-point proposal on February 5, 1978. This proposal remains valid, its three points are:

"1. The two sides put an end to all hostile actions and withdraw their troops to five kilometres from the common frontier.

"2. The two sides negotiate and sign a treaty undertaking to respect the independence, sovereignty, territorial integrity of each other; not to use force in their relations and not to interfere in the internal affairs of each other and to coexist in peace, friendship and good neighbourhood.

"3. The two sides agree on an appropriate form of international guarantee and supervision.

"It is really regrettable that this proposal has not received any positive response on the part of Kampuchea. On June 6, 1978 our government put forward a new proposal. We hold that had it not been for the intervention of the imperialists and international reactionary forces, the differences existing in the relations between Vietnam and Kampuchea would have been settled."

Asked how he thinks North Korean and Chinese soldiers are fighting beside the Kampuchean forces, Vice Premier Nguyen Duy Trinh said: "World public opinion knows quite well which power is behind Kampuchea in its war against Vietnam. The Kampuchean press itself publicly owned [up to] this fact a couple of weeks ago."

Asked why Vietnam, which is a nonaligned country, recently adhered to the CEMA and what role it plays, Vice Premier said: "These two positions are incompatible, the Vietnamese vice premier said: "The adherence of a country to an economic organization like the CEMA or the EEC is a normal act which does not clash in any way with the criteria of a nonaligned country."

Asked about Vietnam having let it be known that it is ready to normalize "without conditions" its relations with the United States, has Vietnam received a positive response from the American side, the vice premier said: "Vietnam has always shown its readiness for the normalization of its relations with the United States. However if this normalization is to be realized there must be good will from both sides. We think that the United States understands this quite well."

Asked what in his view is the origin of the tension with China and how he plans to end it, Vice Premier Nguyen Duy Trinh said: "Indeed, the tension in the relations between Vietnam and China is very regrettable. It stems from the premediated design of China, which wants Vietnam to abandon its correct policy of independence, sovereignty and international solidarity. This scheme having failed, China has gradually intensified its policy of hostility against Vietnam. For her part, Vietnam has many times proposed that differences between the two parties be settled through negotiations."

Asked about the "reeducation of the members of the old regime" in South Vietnam, Vice Premier Nguyen Duy Trinh said: "The reeducation of the persons who collaborated with the old regime has recorded very good results in the past 3 years. This difficult task does not devolve only on the state but is the common responsibility of the entire society--of each city, quarter, each factory, each village, and each family. The overwhelming majority of these persons--hundreds of thousands of them--have been helped to reintegrate into the national community. They are taking part in the common construction of the country in different domains--economic, cultural and social--with all rights and duties of Vietnamese citizens. We are carrying on this policy toward the remaining number, giving them the opportunity to contribute their efforts to national construction."

Asked about the "wave of refugees fleeing Vietnam," the vice premier said: "After a long war it is only natural that reconstruction from ruins and devastation [requires] tremendous efforts and great material as well as moral sacrifices. For the future of the country and happiness of future generations, tens of millions of Vietnamese are zealously engaged in their tasks, surmounting all obstacles to clearing ruins, poverty and backwardness of the country. In face of the difficult choice between arduous work to contribute to rebuilding the country and the search for a personal solution--even if one had to live as a parasite in a foreign country--a number of Vietnamese still hesitate or have shirked their obligations just at a time when their country most needs their contribution. We are convinced that the time will come when the difficulties and privations of the first days having been eliminated and the sense of responsibility and patriotism having awakened, there will be no more reason for these desertions."

Replying to the question about the "economic difficulties" and the realization of the targets under the 5-year plan, Vice Premier Nguyen Duy Trinh said: "In the 3 years since the end of the war, what rejoiced us most is that we have been able to chart our path, determine our objectives, our orientations and the appropriate tempo for our country. We are successfully reorganizing production and step by step changing the structure of a society of consumption dependent on abroad."

"There is no miracle by which one can transform within a few years an economy drained by war and a backward agriculture in the newly liberated regions into a developed economy. Moreover, the unfavourable weather conditions in recent years, added to the new difficulties caused by the international reactionary forces, surely have also affected the fulfillment of our 5-year plan. But we are certain that our people, already well-tempered in the most difficult circumstances, will victoriously stand all trials."

Arrives in Yugoslavia

OWO10739Y Hanoi VNA in English 0704 GMT 1 Aug 78 OW

[Text] Hanoi, 1 Aug (VNA)--Nguyen Duy Trinh, minister for foreign affairs of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam, on July 30, 1978 began an official visit to Yugoslavia at the invitation of Yugoslav Federal Foreign Secretary Josip Vrhovec.

On the same day Nguyen Duy Trinh laid a wreath at the monument to the unknown soldier, visited the war museum where he wrote down his impressions in the visitors' book.

Meets With Ikonic

OW020900Y Hanoi VNA in English 0834 GMT 2 Aug 78 OW

[Text] Hanoi, 2 Aug (VNA)--Branislav Ikonic, vice president of the Federal Executive Council of the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia, on July 31 received Foreign Minister Nguyen Duy Trinh, then on a visit to Yugoslavia.

Speaking of the relations between the two countries, B. Ikonic stressed that he was very optimistic about the cooperation between Yugoslavia and Vietnam in the future. He continued:

"The Vietnamese people have made wonderful efforts to overcome difficulties in their long and heroic war for freedom and independence. This spirit of the Vietnamese people has won the admiration of the whole world. It is a guarantee for more and yet bigger advances of the Vietnamese people in the future."

On the morning of July 31, Foreign Minister Nguyen Duy Trinh held talks with Yugoslav Federal Secretary for Foreign Affairs Josip Vrhovec. The talk proceeded in an atmosphere of friendship and mutual understanding. After that, Foreign Secretary Josip Vrhovec gave a reception in honour of Minister Nguyen Duy Trinh and his party.

Departs 1 August

OW020856Y Hanoi VNA in English 0838 GMT 2 Aug 78 OW

[Text] Hanoi, 2 Aug (VNA)--Vietnamese Foreign Minister Nguyen Duy Trinh and his party left Belgrade yesterday, successfully concluding their official friendship visit to Yugoslavia.

They were seen off at the airport by Josip Vrhovec, Yugoslav federal foreign secretary; Dusan Gaspari, head of the Department for the Far East, Indochina, China and the Pacific; and many Yugoslav diplomatic officials. Ambassador Nguyen Thanh Ha and diplomatic officials of the Vietnamese Embassy in Yugoslavia were present. Rayko Nikolov, Bulgarian ambassador to Yugoslavia, was present at the airport.

Arrives in Bulgaria

For initial reports on the visit of Minister of Foreign Affairs Nguyen Duy Trinh to Sofia, see the Bulgaria Section of the 2 August Eastern Europe DAILY REPORT.

VICE FOREIGN MINISTER VO DONG GIANG MEETS NEWSMEN

BK011311Y Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1100 GMT 1 Aug 78 BK

[Text] On 27 July Comrade Vice Foreign Minister Vo Dong Giang, deputy head of the SRV delegation to the Belgrade nonaligned ministerial conference, held a cordial meeting with more than 30 Yugoslav and foreign newsmen representing a number of socialist states and Asian, African and Latin American countries as well as major U.S., British, French and Australian news agencies and newspapers.

WORLD SUPPORT AGAINST PRC, CAMBODIA CITED

OW011605Y Hanoi VNA in English 1535 GMT 1 Aug 78 OW

[Text] Hanoi, 1 Aug (VNA)--The Sri Lanka Trade Union Federation on July 25 issued a statement supporting Vietnam's correct stand in its relations with China. The statement said:

"China's provocations constitute a serious threat to peace in Southeast Asia and elsewhere. Together with their allies--the United States and other NATO countries, the Chinese leaders have launched an anti-Vietnam campaign at a time when this country is building its war-devastated economy. The Chinese leaders have openly entered into collusion with the U.S. imperialists, considering heroic Vietnam a big obstacle on their way to hegemony and in their big-nation chauvinism and expansionism in Southeast Asia.... We condemn with indignation the dark designs in any form to prevent the building of an independent and strong socialist Vietnam."

RED FLAG, organ of the Communist Party of Belgium, on July 22 and 23 condemned China for cutting all economic and technological aid to Vietnam and withdrawing all its technicians from Vietnam. The paper stressed:

"In face of the hostile military acts, provocations, threats and slanders by the Kampuchean and Chinese authorities, the Vietnamese Government continues to show extreme patience. The Vietnamese Government has time and again proposed to the Kampuchean authorities to sit down at the negotiating table, but the latter have stubbornly refused. With regard to China, Vietnam has always wanted to maintain relations of friendship and solidarity and right now it still wants to improve relations between the two countries. But recent events and the sudden decisions of the Chinese authorities have compelled the Vietnamese leaders to dig into the cause of such a policy and issue the most energetic denunciations."

The French review LE COMMUNISTE has also come out against China's hostile policy toward Vietnam and welcomed Vietnam's joining the Comecon. The review pointed out that Kampuchea and China not only have denied unified Vietnam all fraternal assistance, but also sought every means to deal it the wickedest blows.

SRV-FRENCH TRADE COMMISSION HOLDS COOPERATION TALKS

OW011559Y Hanoi VNA in English 1451 GMT 1 Aug 78 OW

[Text] Hanoi, 1 Aug (VNA)--The Vietnam-France mixed economic and industrial commission held its first session in Paris on July 25 and 26, in furtherance of the agreement on economic and industrial cooperation between the two countries signed on April 27, 1977. The Vietnamese delegation was led by Mai Van Bo, director of the Second Department for Europe of the Foreign Ministry and the French delegation, by Jean Francois Noiville, director of the Department for Asia and Australia of the Foreign Ministry. The second session will be held in Hanoi in 1979.

HO CHI MINH CITY DELEGATION LEAVES FOR USSR, GDR

OW011631Y Hanoi VNA in English 1542 GMT 1 Aug 78 OW

[Text] Hanoi, 1 Aug (VNA)--A delegation of the party Committee and the People's Committee of Ho Chi Minh City left today (August 1) for a friendly visit to the sister cities of Leningrad and Leipzig in the Soviet Union and the German Democratic Republic.

The delegation is led by Vu Dinh Lieu, member of the Central Committee of the Communist Party, deputy secretary of the party Committee and chairman of the People's Committee of the city.

PHAM VAN DONG GREETS TOKYO ANTINUCLEAR ARMS MEETING

OW011601Y Hanoi VNA in English 1532 GMT 1 Aug 78 OW

[Text] Hanoi, 1 Aug (VNA)--Premier Pham Van Dong, on behalf of the Vietnamese people, has sent his warm greetings to the 1978 World Conference for Complete Prohibition of Nuclear Weapons and Assistance to A-bomb Victims in Tokyo. The message says: "The Vietnamese people always sympathize with and support the Japanese people's just struggle for the complete prohibition of nuclear weapons, assistance to A-bomb victims in the past and prevention of nuclear warfare. We are convinced that the Japanese people will score greater victories in their just struggle.

"On this occasion, I would like to express our profound gratitude to the Japanese people for their sympathy with and strong support to the Vietnamese people's past patriotic resistance against U.S. aggression and present struggle to build and defend a peaceful, independent, unified and socialist Vietnam, thus contributing to the preservation of peace in Southeast Asia and the world."

KIEN GIANG RESIDENTS ORGANIZE TO DEFEND BORDER

BK011446Y Ho Chi Minh City Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1200 GMT 1 Aug 78 BK

[Text] To date, nearly 5,500 youths in Kien Giang Province have voluntarily joined the local shock youth force to stand ready to fight in defense of the border. In Phu Quoc district, thousands of youths have joined the shock youth force to defend Phu Quoc Island. In An Bien district, which boasts 65 km of seacoast, 8 coastal villages and a number of offshore islands, the local Ho Chi Minh Communist Youth Union has ceaselessly applied itself to organizing coastal defense guerrilla units. To date, all the coastal hamlets have organized guerrilla units. In July alone, An Bien district established hundreds of village and hamlet guerrilla units which are now ready to fight in defense of its coastal area and to maintain public order and security.

HAI HUNG PROVINCE HOLDS CONFERENCE ON RESERVE FORCES

BK021058Y Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 2300 GMT 1 Aug 78 BK

[Text] On 1 August, the Hai Hung provincial people's committee held a conference of reserve force representatives.

Nearly 600 cadres and combatants representing the reserve forces, troops transferred to production sectors and demobilized soldiers attended the conference. Also attending the conference were Ngo Duy Dong, member of the party Central Committee, secretary of the Hai Hung provincial party committee and political commissar of the Provincial Combined Military Command; Maj Gen Nguyen Quyet, member of the party Central Committee and political commissar and commander of the 3d Military Region; (Tran Tao), deputy secretary of the provincial party committee and chairman of the provincial people's committee; many members of the provincial party and people's committees and military command; and a representative of the 3d Military Region.

Col Gen Chu Huy Man, on behalf of the party Central Committee and the Central Military Party Committee, warmly praised the achievements scored in production and in protecting production by the party organization, the people and the armed forces in the province.

After pointing out the situation and tasks of our entire party, army and people in the new stage of the revolution, the colonel general urged cadres and combatants of the reserve forces and the militia and self-defense forces to increase their vigilance and be ready to smash all schemes and actions of the international reactionary clique to defend the fatherland's independence and sovereignty. He believed that, with Hai Hung Province's glorious tradition of building and defending the country, cadres and combatants of the reserve forces will certainly fulfill all requirements of the fatherland to set examples for future generations.

Cadres and combatants of the provincial reserve forces pledged to carry out all of his instructions and will strive to fulfill all tasks assigned to them by the party, the fatherland and the army.

QUAN DOI NHAN DAN MARKS WAR INVALIDS' DAY

OW311701Y Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1400 GMT 27 Jul 78 OW

[Text of QUAN DOI NHAN DAN 27 July editorial: "Resolutely Strive To Be Worthy of the Party's Trust and the People's Love, Fulfill All Tasks Outstandingly"]

[Text] This year, on 27 July, our country observes the 31st anniversary of war invalids' and war dead day amid an atmosphere in which our whole party, people and armed forces are vigorously advancing in a new period of building our socialist fatherland, standing combat ready and fighting to defend our country, determined to smash imperialism's collusion with international reactionaries trying to invade our country and undermine and hamper our people's revolutionary efforts.

Encouraged by our people's great achievements and our fatherland's glorious future, our armed forces and people have further appreciated the good services performed by the war dead and war invalids and their glorious families and their noble contributions to our nation's revolutionary undertaking. Over the past 31 years, thanks to the concern of our party and state and the enthusiastic participation of our people, great results have been achieved in implementing the tasks related to war invalids and war dead. The movement to urge all our party and people to care for war invalids and the families of war dead has been vigorously and extensively implemented throughout the country. Following the national meeting of representatives of war invalids and the families of war dead, the emulation movement to become model citizens and exemplary revolutionary families--which has been placed under the close leadership of party committee echelons--has scored encouraging initial results. With the love and care of our people, the brother and sister war invalids and the families of war dead, developing their glorious tradition and upholding the spirit of revolutionary optimism, have continued to make positive contributions to our national construction and defense and have upheld the spirit of self-reliance in building their livelihood.

The new situation and new revolutionary tasks demand that we meet the new requirements concerning the implementation of tasks related to war invalids and war dead as well as rear area tasks for the army. The fourth party congress resolution specifies that it is the task of our entire party, people and armed forces to care for and properly assist war invalids and the families of war dead as well as families that performed meritorious services for the revolution; to treat their illnesses and injuries; to improve the physical strength of war invalids; to provide them with necessary facilities and equipment; to properly organize their vocational training and give them proper jobs; and to fully implement the procedures and policies toward war invalids and the families of war dead. Those individuals and families that performed meritorious services for the revolution should be cited as examples, properly commended and awarded and fully assisted whenever they encounter difficulties.

Implementing the party congress resolution, our people everywhere have vigorously carried out the movement to repay the good services performed by war invalids and the families of war dead and properly implement all related procedures and policies in order to help them increasingly stabilize their livelihood, live a more joyful life and make political progress. Our party and state policies and the love and care shown by our people have deeply moved all our armed forces, comrade war invalids and families of war dead.

On the occasion of this year's anniversary of war invalids and war dead day, in return for our party's trust in them and our people's love for and pride in them, war invalids and the families of war dead as well as all cadres and combatants of our people's armed forces should resolve to uphold the will to fight, step up the "determined to win" agitation movement and outstandingly fulfill their tasks of defending the fatherland. Trusted, loved and cared for by our party, state and people, the comrade war invalids and the families of war dead--who in the past spared no efforts in struggle and making sacrifices--should now step up their determination to overcome all difficulties and hardships and advance to the front ranks while carrying out our country's glorious revolutionary undertaking.

Implementing venerable and beloved Uncle Ho's teaching that war invalids are not completely incapacitated and that revolutionary combatants, no matter where they are assigned and what they do, should be exemplary in their actions, the comrade war invalids and families of war dead should further manifest their heroism. Regardless of the injuries they have incurred or the illnesses they have contracted--regardless of the losses or sacrifices they have suffered--they should constantly display the spirit of revolutionary optimism and continue to make worthy contributions for the country. As much as their energy and physical strength and their personal and family conditions permit, brother and sister war invalids and the families of war dead should enthusiastically participate in productive labor and useful social activities.

The comrade war invalids under treatment at military hospitals at the front or in the rear should let their minds at ease during treatment in order to recover quickly, return to their former combat posts to carry out fighting or other tasks and continue to make their energies and talents serve the armed forces, national defense and national construction. Upholding the revolutionary spirit and tradition, comrade war invalids, families of war dead and families of combatants should turn themselves into a core of solidarity and political and spiritual unity at the grassroots level, contribute to developing the collective wealth of the working people and outstandingly fulfill all missions and tasks entrusted to them by the party.

Our fatherland now faces new tasks and challenges. The comrade war invalids and the families of war dead--who sacrificed their own blood and that of their loved ones in winning out our country's revolution--will certainly continue to uphold their responsibilities and, together with our entire armed forces and people, firmly defend our independence and freedom, strive to build socialism, and vigorously advance our country in this new, glorious new period of our nation's history.

On the occasion of this war invalids' and war dead day, the cadres and combatants of our people's armed forces express their profound gratitude to our party and people for their education and care and resolve to learn from the spirit of indomitability and sacrifice of our people's heroes and fallen heroes, to step up their vigilance, train well, observe strict discipline, stand ready to fight courageously and resourcefully, and enthusiastically engage in productive labor and outstandingly fulfill their tasks in the new period.

REVOLUTIONARY TRADITION CALLED 'SOURCE OF STRENGTH'

BK011255Y Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 2300 GMT 31 Jul 78 BK

[NHAN DAN 1 August editorial: "The Source of Our Strength"]

[Text] Vietnam ranks among the vanguard revolutionary nations in the world. A stalwart and courageous combatant during the struggle against imperialism and colonialism, it gradually defeated all archimperialist aggressors. For nearly half a century, under the Vietnamese Communist Party leadership, our people staged an extremely hard and dangerous, yet very courageous revolutionary struggle against French imperialist domination. At one time during this period, we had to struggle against both French and Japanese imperialist domination. In a general uprising, we overthrew the Japanese fascist domination and established a revolutionary administration throughout the country.

Vietnam was a colony which carried out a revolution and regained power the earliest. After establishing their revolutionary administration, our people engaged in two great revolutionary wars to defeat the French colonialist aggressors, accelerating the disintegration of old colonialism on many continents, and to defeat the U.S. imperialist aggressors, bankrupting their global counterrevolutionary strategy, accelerating the disintegration of neocolonialism and directly contributing to changing the balance of forces and the general situation in the world.

Vietnam combined the three revolutions of the era--for national independence, people's democracy and socialism--into an integrated strength. It has become an increasingly important member of all revolutionary movements and part of the combined strength of the world revolution. Our people's revolutionary struggle, while profoundly changing the face of the country, has contributed to changing the world.

We struggled to liberate ourselves and, at the same time, to liberate other oppressed nations and progressive mankind. Our nation's strength is invincible and constantly increasing. It comes from the leadership of a correct revolutionary line. Because of this correct and creative line, we have succeeded in integrating our present and past strength with the strength of the whole world. Correct leadership stems from our party's revolutionary quality whose nucleus is working class characteristics combined with Marxism-Leninism.

Born of a semifeudalistic colony with a backward agriculture, our working class in its embryonic stage was small yet very revolutionary. Its founders promptly resolved all the fundamental problems of the party and the revolution in our country in a correct manner. Our first communists led by beloved and venerated Comrade Ho Chi Minh clearly indicated the central revolutionary role of the working class and initiated a movement of profound revolutionary significance for the communists, requiring all patriots from all strata of the petty bourgeoisie and peasants to go into various factories, quarries and mines to proletarianize and learn from workers and organize and lead the workers' struggle.

This profoundly significant revolutionary movement helped bind the Vietnamese communists to the working class--the revolutionary force of the workers movement--and enabled them to overcome the influence of nonproletarian world conception and bourgeois behavior. This movement also helped the communists acquire a profound understanding of the relationship between the class interests and the national interests, and between the national interests and those of the world proletarian revolution.

Our party attached great importance to the task of motivating the petty bourgeoisie in the urban areas and the countryside to close ranks around the working class in order to carry out national liberation and social revolution.

Our party admitted qualified bourgeois elements into its ranks but it undertook to educate them and helped them overcome the influences of bourgeois nationalism and bourgeois individual heroism, and the tendency to overemphasize the role of the peasantry and to deny the leadership of the working class.

Our party has always reminded its members to learn from international experiences but [words indistinct]. Our party has always steadfastly upheld internationalism and constantly combined patriotism with proletarian internationalism in its deeds. Over nearly half a century of its existence, our party has independently, sovereignly and correctly resolved the problems of the Vietnamese revolution because it has displayed a thorough understanding of Lenin's teachings that "truth is always realistic" and that "revolution means creation," proceeded from the revolutionary principles of Marxism-Leninism, learned from the experiences of the world revolution and based itself on the specific conditions of our country.

Our party derives its strength from its time-honored tradition of thoroughgoing and pure revolution. It has ceaselessly applied itself to strengthening its revolutionary combat forces, has resolutely prevented and overcome opportunist tendencies fostered by non-proletarian movements inside the country and by foreign opportunist movements and has firmly rid itself of degenerate elements to maintain the strength and purity of its ranks.

Our party is a militant political party of the Vietnamese working class. It is the organizer of all the victories [words indistinct] against bigoted nationalism and big-nation chauvinism. We must pay more attention to enhancing the working class nature of the party; admit more outstanding, tested workers into the party; and train those fighters who come from the bourgeois class by making them live a worker's life and carry out industrial production, thereby continuing the proletarianization tradition bequeathed by the preceding generations.

We communists must regularly study Marxism-Leninism, the party's political line and our country's revolutionary tradition. We must also learn from the experiences of the world revolution, train ourselves in the practice of revolution and advance to fulfill the task of successfully building socialism and defending the socialist fatherland, to contribute to safeguarding the purity of Marxism-Leninism and to lead the entire world to socialism and communism.

NHAN DAN STRESSES MATURING OF PARTY THROUGH 'STRUGGLES'

BK021248Y Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 2300 GMT 1 Aug 78 BK

[NHAN DAN 2 August editorial: "Mature in Struggles and Ordeals"]

[Text] Imbued with genuine patriotism and proletarian internationalism, the VCP--a staunchly revolutionary organization of the Vietnamese working class and a heroic and pure Marxist-Leninist party--is resolutely countering all manifestations of opportunism and treacherous forces in the vanguard of imperialism.

In the past almost half a century of leading our people's struggle for national independence and freedom and for socialism, our party had to cope with countless ordeals during its clandestine period due to persecution by colonialism as well as during the two protracted wars against imperialist aggressors. The party has painstakingly forged its fighters in the realities of the protracted anti-imperialist struggle and the in-country class struggle as well. The practice of revolutionary struggle has been the greatest school for communists.

Since its founding, the party has conducted struggles within its own ranks and under the patriotic movement aimed at confirming the party's political line and manifesto, distinguishing the nature of the party-inspired revolution from that of the bourgeoisie-initiated patriotic motivation drives, and countering all bourgeoisie-inclined national trends in order to rally all patriotic and democratic forces under the party's revolutionary banner.

The party has confirmed that our people's national democratic revolution is a revolution of the working class, peasantry and other patriotic and democratic forces. Led by the working class, this revolution is designed to drive away the imperialists, overthrow the landlords' class, regain independence for the fatherland and land for the peasants, and create favorable conditions for advancement toward the socialist revolution.

The revolution in our country is part of the world's proletarian revolution. As a general representative of the Vietnamese people's patriotism and glorious anti-aggressors' reputation, our party, with a purely internationalist spirit, is resolutely struggling to prevent and counter all manifestations of parochial nationalism and of great-nation chauvinism. Our people have staged struggles against the French and U.S. imperialists, but they have remained united with and have coordinated their struggles with the peoples of France and the United States.

The peasants are the largest force of our people. Allying with the peasantry is the strategic task of the working class in the people's national democratic revolution as well as in the socialist revolution. Our party has always distinguished the position of the working class from that of the peasantry in carrying out the revolution. The peasantry can only develop its strength under the leadership of the working class, which is armed with the revolutionary thoughts of Marxism-Leninism. If they follow the bourgeoisie or remain unable to free themselves from feudalism, the peasants will become a tool with which the bourgeoisie and feudalists carry out their designs.

Only through scientific socialism can peasants be liberated and regain their collective mastership. Authentic egalitarianism [chu nghĩa bình quaan nguyen thuy] is the product of the stone age. In regard to the class nature of the communist party, the party has on several occasions criticized the counterscientific concept that the poorest social class is the most revolutionary one and that the communist party is the party of poor and landless peasants. This concept is totally alienated from Marxism-Leninism, because the latter conceives that the working class is a central figure of the present revolution, because it represents the most advanced production method; new political, economic and cultural systems; and a new lifestyle and because it is the only entity capable of fulfilling the historic mission of eradicating capitalism and building a communist society.

The peasants are representatives of the small-scale individualist production system, which, coming into life thousands of years ago, has become bankrupt or is falling apart. The party, though interested in the social class from which a party member is admitted, has criticized the practice of basing party membership chiefly on the social class of a person. This practice is made in the belief that the social class to which a person belongs will serve as insurance for his political security.

The arduous and complex revolutionary struggle is the testing ground of our communists. In each struggle there have existed numerous shining heroic examples alongside "weak elements" who earned their profits through speculative acts and who did not serve the revolution with all their heart. In each test of strength, there were many people who exposed themselves as traitors and people who surrender. The number of people selling themselves physically and spiritually to the enemy was not small. The party can only increase its strength by eradicating such bad elements. As a party having close and permanent relations with various revolutionary movements in the world, our party and the Vietnamese revolution have received valuable support and assistance from fraternal parties and countries.

We have gained a lot of experience from various parties and countries of the world. The tendencies to favor opportunism as advocated by one element or another in the international revolutionary movement have also affected the "weak elements" in our rank. But the glowing revolutionary struggle of our people and the fine revolutionary qualities of our party have overcome and reduced such unhealthy effects.

Our party has matured in struggles and ordeals. The protracted revolutionary struggles for the success of socialism and communism in our country will continue to last for a long time and will remain complex. The world socialist force has become unprecedentedly strong. Meanwhile, imperialism is plunging into an all-sided crisis, but it has not resigned itself to accepting defeat. The class struggle designed to solve the question "which will defeat which" will have to be continued. The reactionary forces of all colors which have suffered numerous counterblows from various revolutionary forces are clinging to imperialism in the hope of suppressing the world revolution.

Maintaining the traditions and learning from previous combat experiences, our Vietnamese communists, achieving unity and unanimity on the basis of the party's line and principles, will continue to struggle and undergo training in the realities of the socialist revolution, learn good experiences of the world revolution, resolutely counter all the effects of the opportunist and reactionary currents, preserve the purity of Marxism-Leninism, and thereby contribute to bringing the revolutionary undertaking of the working class and progressive mankind to final victory.

REVOLUTIONARY MOVEMENT 'INSURES VICTORY OF SOCIALISM'

BK311005Y Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 2300 GMT 30 Jul 78 BK

[NHAN DAN 31 July editorial: "The 'One Works as Two' Revolutionary Action Movement"]

[Text] Our entire country is initiating a seething and strong revolutionary movement. United around the Central Committee, our entire party and army and all our people, who are of the same mind, are determined to do their utmost for the victory of socialism and the safety of our socialist fatherland. We all are resolved to overcome difficulties and hardships in order to lead our country forward. Standing ready to cope with all challenges, we are determined to turn the resolutions of the party Congress and the party Central Committee into vivid reality and a new great strength in our country, to simultaneously accelerate the three revolutions, to build a new system, a new economy, a new culture and new socialist men, to develop agriculture and industry, to continuously strengthen the economic and national defense forces and to improve our people's livelihood.

To strengthen the economy and care for the people's livelihood is to strengthen the defense of the fatherland, to improve our working strength and combat forces and to consolidate the political and spiritual views of our entire society.

The party's correct line concerning the socialist revolution and the new situation and tasks--the line for uniting and strengthening the world's revolutionary forces--is the factor determining the initial achievements of the revolution. The party's correct line is always a strong source of encouragement and motivation. Our entire party and army and all of the people must clearly understand the new situation and fulfill all their tasks. A socialist society in which all laborers can exercise their right of collective ownership over their country and society is an extremely great motivation for us in socialist construction and in the defense of the socialist fatherland.

A revolutionary movement is taking place in all areas. All sectors, localities and installations are trying to accelerate this revolutionary movement and to fulfill their tasks.

The Hanoi municipal party committee and the Ho Chi Minh City Party Committee as well as the other municipal and provincial party committees have held conferences so that the cadres may discuss the situation and tasks and have carried out effective measures and overcome difficulties and shortcomings to fulfill the state's yearly plan, strengthen the economic and national defense forces, maintain public order and security and carefully solve the urgent problems concerning the people's livelihood.

Under the government's leadership, the economic and cultural sectors are also reviewing their achievements over the past 7 months and carrying out necessary measures to fulfill their tasks and plans. All sectors are responsible for improving their managerial work, changing their organizational and working methods to suit the new situation and in particular following at all costs and closely directing the work at production installations. Our organizational and managerial work is still beset with many weaknesses that are a direct obstacle to national development. Improvement of work can only be effective when it is linked with the production installations and the mass movement.

The revolutionary momentum is mounting. Hundreds of thousands of youths of both sexes have enthusiastically fulfilled their military obligation, thus contributing to strengthening our army. Many provinces and cities have fulfilled their military obligation. In Ho Chi Minh City, many assault youths have enrolled in the army and fought very bravely against the Kampuchean intruders. Thousands of youths of both sexes have volunteered to support combat activities in border areas. Cadres from organs at various levels have taken turns in volunteering to carry out missions in various localities and grassroots units. Under the guidance of the Youth Union Central Committee, the assault youths' broad movement to volunteer to serve as the shock forces on the production and combat readiness front is being expanded everywhere.

Strengthening the revolutionary momentum and the mass movement is an important task of various levels, sectors and mass organizations which constitutes the concrete, specific measures by which they can change their organization and working methods. This movement must aim at fulfilling the immediate tasks concerning production, the achievement of combat readiness and the carrying out of combat activities according to the slogan "everything for successfully building socialism and for the defense of the socialist fatherland." Let all party organizations and all production and combat units conduct a drive to discuss the situation and tasks of the entire country as well as their own!

Accelerating the revolutionary action movement, we all must work as much as possible and most satisfactorily, and each of us must do the work of two in order to lead our country forward.

BRIEFS

INDUSTRIAL ASSAULT UNITS--To link production with combat readiness, many artisan industry and handicrafts establishments in Ho Chi Minh City have joined the state and joint state and private enterprises in setting up assault units to defend their establishments and the city. They have also strengthened their fire brigades. These units have pledged to go anywhere when needed to build and defend the fatherland. [Ho Chi Minh City Domestic Service in Vietnamese 0500 GMT 24 Jul 78 BK]

HOUSES FOR WORKING PEOPLE--Hanoi, 26 Jul (VNA)--Some 5,000 families in Ho Chi Minh City will move from dingy hovels to houses purchased from former capitalists who have taken up production in the provinces. In the 6th precinct 117 workers moved to their new homes last week. Seventy percent of the houses taken over by the state in this precinct will be used for the accommodation of working people. The rest will house state stores, creches, kindergartens, and public offices. Last Sunday (July 23), hundreds of houses were allotted to workers in the 1st precinct. [Text] [Hanoi VNA in English 0234 GMT 26 Jul 78 BK]

FORMER ARMY COLONEL SENTENCED FOR PART IN 1965 COUP ATTEMPT

AF0116301 Hong Kong AFP in English 1342 GMT 1 Aug 78 BK

[Text] Jakarta, 1 Aug. (AFP)--An Indonesian military court today sentenced former Army Colonel Abdul Latief to life imprisonment for his part in the abortive 1965 coup attempt. Col. Latief, who turned 52 years old last Thursday, stood at attention while Chief Judge Col. Anwar Bey read out the verdict at the end of a seven-hour long summation. Col. Latief, who was commander of the 1st Infantry Battalion under the Jakarta Garrison Command in 1965, was found guilty on two counts: armed conspiracy to topple the legal government and taking part in the implementation of the takeover attempt itself. Earlier, Military Prosecutor Miantari demanded the death sentence for Col. Latief.

After hearing the sentence, Col. Latief, wearing a brown checkered jacket and dark brown trousers, told the judge that he would take one week to consider the verdict before deciding whether to accept the sentence, appeal to a higher court or to ask for pardon from President Sukarto. Chief Judge Bey cited the fact that Col. Latief has never been sentenced for any crime before, was always correct during the sessions and has a number of military decorations and medals of honor as extenuating circumstances. As vindication, the military tribunal found that Col. Latief, as a middle-ranking military officer, has "damaged the military discipline and has violated the soldier's oath." He was also found to be more loyal to the now-outlawed Communist Party than to the Indonesian military and did not show the slightest feelings of regret of what he had done."

As conclusion, the military tribunal's summation said, Col. Latief was "prepared by the Communist party to take part in the activities of the special bureau of the communist party which actually prepared the take-over plan. The tribunal also said that Col. Latief was considered "a loyal and militant follower of the communist ideology." Specifically, he was found guilty of taking part in discussions with the late Indonesian Communist Party chief Dipo Nusantara Aidit and other party leaders. Col. Latief heard from Mr Aidit about a so-called council of generals which were ready to take over power in Indonesia in the event of the death of the then President Sukarno. The tribunal said under this pretext, the communists launched what they claimed to be a preemptive move against the council by murdering six top army generals, including the army chief of staff in the early hours of Oct. 1, 1965.

BRIEFS

Frankfurt, 31 Jul (ANTARA)--A loan agreement between Indonesia and the German Democratic Republic was signed in Frankfurt on July 27, involving DM135 million to finance four projects in Indonesia. The loan will be used to finance a dockyard project in Surabaya worth DM26.5 million; a road project in Pasaman worth DM68 million; a water supply project in Orogen, worth DM8.5 million; and four search and rescue projects worth 34 million. [Jakarta ANTARA in English 0742 GMT 31 Jul 78 BK]

Domestic Service--A total of 200 flood victim families consisting of 927 people from East Java left Surabaya by train for Jakarta on 24 July on their way for resettlement at the Tulungagung transmigration project in Lamongan Province--100 families--and at the Puruchidur transmigration project in Berkulu Province--100 families. They are from Mlanggung, Lumajang, Bojonegoro, Pamekasan and Madiun. Another 200 families consisting of 1,000 members, also from East Java, will leave for Jambi Province this week to be resettled at a local transmigration project. [Jakarta Domestic Service in English 1340 GMT 24 Jul 78 BK]

MALAYSIA

NEW AMBASSADOR TO SRV TO LOOK INTO TRADE LINKS

BK011009Y Kuala Lumpur International Service in English 0630 GMT 1 Aug 78 BK

[Text] The new Malaysian ambassador to Vietnam, Mr Ahmad Kamil bin Jaafar, will look into the possibility of setting up direct trade links between Hanoi and Kuala Lumpur. He will take up the appointment in the middle of this month. Mr Ahmad Kamil told news-men today that Vietnam has a lot to offer to Malaysia, especially in agricultural products. In return, Malaysia could assist Vietnam in its reconstruction program as there was already a trade agreement between the two countries. The ambassador-designate pointed out that at this particular stage of economic development, Vietnam needed consumer goods, semi-manufactured and manufactured goods and forms of cheap transport. Mr Ahmad Kamil said one of his main tasks would be to look into area where the two countries could cooperate for the benefit of their peoples.

COMMENTARY SEES PARADOX IN NONALINED RESOLUTION

BK311451Y Kuala Lumpur International Service in English 0830 GMT 31 Jul 78 BK

[Unattributed commentary]

[Text] The nonalined summit in Cuba next year will be very critical for the movement. The just-ended foreign ministers conference in Belgrade provided a foretaste of this. The whole concept of nonalinement was under debate, and while the moderates have won, this may not well be the end of it. The whole question arose because of Cuban activities in Africa.

While the moderates, including Malaysia, held fast to the concept of nonalinement as keeping an equidistance between the communists and the Western world, some of the more radical members, led by Cuba, sought to excuse Cuban and Soviet activities in Africa under the banner of assistance to liberation movements or because of request for assistance from a sovereign nation.

In the draft communique, a compromise was sought by a resolution condemning big power interference in the affairs of the nonalined and developing world. But this resolution was negated by another, confirming the right of any nonalined nation to request and obtain foreign assistance, intended to give a cover of legitimacy--although this is not spelled out--to present and future Cuban and Soviet activities in Africa.

The danger in such a resolution was obvious to the moderate elements in the movement. If a nonalined country could call for Cuban or Soviet assistance in a conflict with another, then that country could equally well call for assistance from France, Britain or even America without apparently affecting in any way each other's claim to nonalinement.

The paradox is obvious. While the nonalined movement got a start because of its desire not to be involved in the cold war of the superpower camps, this resolution will help open the way for the two camps to influence and interfere once again in the affairs of the nonalined developing nations. The danger now is most apparent in Africa.

To some, it might appear that the throwing out of the compromise resolution is an interference in the sovereignty of an individual country. This is not really so. By getting together as nonalined nations, the members of the movement have, of their own sovereign free will, rejected getting involved in the superpower conflict.

The resolution was therefore a step backward--a rejection of the concept of equidistance from big power conflicts and with that, a negation of the very foundation of the movement. By rejecting this resolution, the moderates have reaffirmed the principle. However, we cannot therefore assume that the issue is over. We can be certain that the radicals led by Cuba will continue to press their viewpoint, and the end result may well be a split in the nonaligned movement. The summit in Cuba will provide the answer.

CEREMONY HELD 28 JULY TO SWEAR IN NEW CABINET MINISTERS

BK281303Y Kuala Lumpur Domestic Service in English 1130 GMT 28 Jul 78 BK

[Text] The prime minister, Datuk Hussein bin Onn, led his Cabinet ministers and deputy ministers to take their oaths of office before the yang dipertuan agung [paramount ruler] at the Istana Negara [state palace] in Kuala Lumpur today. All the Cabinet ministers and deputy ministers were present except the minister of foreign affairs, Tengku Ahmad Rithauddeen bin Ismail. He is attending the nonaligned conference in Belgrade. The hour-long ceremony was witnessed by the lord president, Tun Mohamed Suffian bin Hashim, and the chief secretary to the government, Tan Sri (Abdullah Salleh).

BRIEFS

ENVOY TO NEW ZEALAND--Mr Yusof Hitam is on leave in Kuala Lumpur prior to taking up his new post as Malaysian high commissioner to New Zealand. [Hong Kong AFP in English 0757 GMT 24 Jul 78 BK]

SINGAPORE

STRAITS TIMES ANALYZES RAJARATNAM SPEECH ON NONALINEMENT

BK290236Y Singapore THE STRAITS TIMES in English 28 Jul 78 p 14 BK

[Editorial: "World War III?"]

[Text] The foreign minister has expounded an interesting thesis at the non-aligned conference in Belgrade. If he is correct, the implications of his proposition are deep. Very briefly, Mr Rajaratnam argues that World War III has actually started. It is being fought not in one big conflagration but in a series of small encounters. Moreover, these are taking place in Third World countries which are being used to further great power interests. This accounts for the insecurity among states in the Third World and their failure to usher in peace and prosperity following independence.

Mr Rajaratnam's is a well thought out case, backed up by factual evidence and underlying assumptions which are open to question. If these premises are challenged, one may conclude that the foreign minister is not so much wrong but presenting part of the picture only. Besides, his remedy, that of greater economic cooperation among non-aligned members, is very sound, but it does not fit the bill for the disease he describes. He ought in fact to prescribe some vast neutralisation plan in which the biggies leave the little ones to their own machinations.

His analysis bears closer examination. Stating that we are living in times as uncertain, violent and menacing as those preceding World War II, Mr Rajaratnam goes on to show that since 1945 some 133 wars involving 80 countries and costing some 25 million lives have occurred. The human cost is higher if the wounded, the maimed, the dispossessed and the displaced are all counted. Significantly, the battleground for all these conflicts has been in the Third World, and none of the great powers has engaged in any direct armed clash with each other.

Nonetheless, the invisible hand of the great power is said to be often present in these localised confrontations. Great power designs are being advanced through the proxy war. The rationale for developing this new technique for pursuing their global rivalry is that the great powers can no longer afford to embark on warfare among themselves. The risk of nuclear annihilation would be too high. All this sounds very plausible.

Third World Unity

Mr Rajaratnam is however overlooking several critical factors. First among these is the capacity of great powers to agree completely to let the Third World do the fighting for them. The foreign minister is presuming a conspiracy among the great powers in which they are able to connive to use others to do the dirty work for them.

Given their vastly divergent viewpoints and interests, this is somewhat doubtful. While it is true that in contemporary times there is a tendency for great powers to avoid a face to face conflict, it is also correct to say that when it comes to the crunch they must be ready to see through the possibility of a straight fight. The Cuban missile crisis in the early sixties is an example of this, in which President Kennedy grasped the nettle and forced the Russians to back down.

Further, the theory is that by resorting to proxy wars the great powers will necessarily eschew a nuclear exchange. In practice, there have been occasions, in the Korean and Vietnam wars, when tactical nuclear weapons came dangerously close to being fired.

It is also questionable how easily manipulable Third World governments are. Mr Rajaratnam would have us believe that simply by using the supply of weaponry as a means of control the highly developed arms-supplying state can get its way and direct the course of events. This view neglects the sovereignty of nations and the astuteness of political leaderships in playing great powers against each other.

Egypt under both 'Abd an-Nasir and As-Sadat has been adept at this game, the Russians and the Americans being poorer for it at the end of the day. Moreover, Mr Rajaratnam has no explanation for those wars not starting out as proxy wars. Some of these arise because of old enmities between neighbours or national self-aggrandisement or a worsening of a situation of suspicion and distrust.

Great powers then get sucked in at some point or other because of their global strategic perspective, and sometimes they are the ones who become the proxies of the local combatants. Nevertheless, even with Mr Rajaratnam's imperfect theorising, the fact is that the world today is increasingly insecure. The non-aligned movement must therefore redefine its path and chart a more united way forward.

MARCO'S VIEW ON GOVERNMENT-CHURCH COOPERATION, MILITARY BASES

OW261657Z Manila FEBC in English 2330 GMT 27 Jul 78 OW

[Text] President and Prime Minister Marcos has called for cooperation between the government and the church for national interests. He also deplored the activities of certain religious groups advocating the overthrow of the constitutional government through violence.

President Marcos spoke yesterday at a religious gathering in Laur, Nueva Ecija. He stressed that although the constitution provides the separation of church and state, this does not mean that the two cannot cooperate for national welfare. He said the government does not favor any religious group.

In his speech President Marcos also touched on the bases issues. He said U.S. bases in the country should be called Philippine military bases and should be operated for the benefit of both the United States and the Philippines.

Prosecution of Clergy To Cease

OW011301Z Hong Kong AFP in English 1018 GMT 31 Jul 78 OW

[Text] Manila, 31 Jul (AFP)--President Ferdinand Marcos has ordered a stop to the military prosecution of 24 foreign and Filipino Catholic priests and nuns accused of inciting to sedition, the Defense Ministry said today.

A Defense Ministry communique said the 24 accused were publishers and staff members of the Roman Catholic-run publications THE SIGNS OF THE TIMES and THE COMMUNICATOR, which were ordered closed in 1976 following military raids in their offices. At least six of the eight priests were foreigners including American Fr. James Reuter and Spanish priests Fr. A.M. Olague, Fr. Benigno Mayo and Fr. Benjamin Ortazun. The rest were mostly Filipino nuns and women staff members.

They were charged with publishing and circulating propaganda materials tending to incite the people to violence or to disregard, ridicule, defy or ignore lawful government orders, according to the ministry.

The 60-year-old Mr Marcos' directive was in line with his martial law regime's policy of national reconciliation and unity. The president earlier released some 2,000 martial law prisoners but kept silent on the fate of his arch political rival, former Senator Benigno Aquino Jr, condemned to death by firing squad by a military court on murder and subversion charges.

PRESIDENT ADVISED MILITARY TO CONFORM TO NEW SOCIETY OBJECTIVES

OW011301Z Manila Domestic Service in English 1300 GMT 28 Jul 78 OW

[Text] President Marcos today advised the military to relate their activities to the political objectives of the new society. The president issued this call in his speech before the graduation rites of the AFP [Armed Forces of the Philippines] Command and General Staff College at Camp Aguinaldo. The speech was read for him by Defense Deputy Minister Jose Guebel.

The president called the attention of the military to two major political changes which may prove critical in the resolution of the conflict. The president identified them as the (re)organization of the Barangays and the establishment of the Batasang Pambansa [National Assembly].

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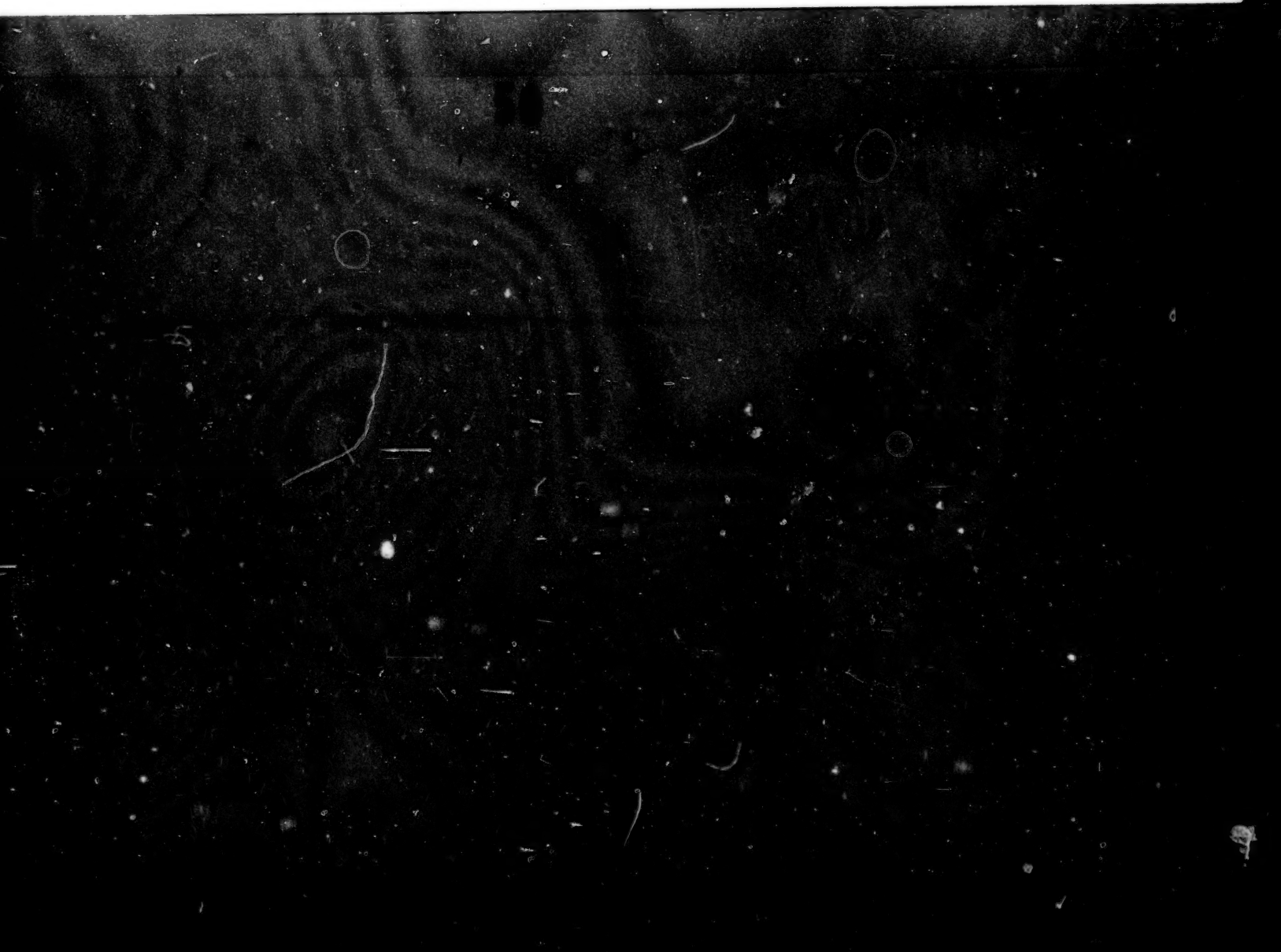
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